

MPs about 'brutal' police

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Sniper kills soldier on duty in Belfast

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Another soldier has been shot dead in Northern Ireland, the ninth to die this year, while on internal security duties in the province. The soldier, a member of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Green Jackets, was shot in the back and the left chest yesterday afternoon while on sentry duty on the Catholic side of the Belfast peace line.

According to a spokesman for the Green Jackets, a gunman standing at the corner of Mary Street, off the Falls Road, fired three shots at the sentry who was in a sandbagged observation post on top of a four-storey warehouse across the road in Northumberland Street. A military ambulance took the soldier the half mile to the Royal Victoria Hospital where he died soon afterwards.

The Royal Green Jackets, an infantry battalion, normally based in Celle, West Germany, have been in Belfast guarding the mile long peace line between the Falls

Minister called a liar

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Miss Bernadette Devlin, Member of Parliament for Belfast, yesterday made a single-handed attack on the Government's handling of the Northern Ireland situation.

She said the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Mr. James Callaghan, was a liar and a cheat. She said that the Government was trying to cover up the truth about the situation in Northern Ireland.

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Shot trio baffle police

By our own Reporter

The parents of two of the three young French tourists murdered on the fringes of a Cheshire wood yesterday will fly to Britain this morning. Detectives are hoping that they may be able to provide a lead to the motive for the brutal killings.

All three were shot dead and were naked when found. Police are searching for a 22 rifle. The victims are two sisters, believed to be Miss Monique Liebert, aged 22, a teacher, and Miss Claudine Liebert, aged 20, of Fontenay le Comte, in Northern France. The man was Claudine's fiance, Daniel Berland, aged 20, of St. Germain des Pres, near Fontenay. Detectives have ruled out an internal squabble between the three.

The girl's father said yesterday that his daughters and Daniel were travelling in the Citroën car found near the bodies. They had gone to Britain for a short holiday, and camped out each night in a tent they were carrying, he said.

On tour

Police were trying to trace the route the three had followed through England. Other detectives were working in Reading, Bristol, Cardiff and St. David's, and also travelling to Fishguard and Cardigan—the three are known to have visited these places on their way to Cheshire.

The murders were discovered early yesterday when two farm workers noticed the tent and car parked near the village of Mouldsworth, on the edge of the Delamere Forest and a few miles from Chester. One of the girls was lying naked by the roadside and was "obviously dead". The other girl and Mr. Berland were in the tent. The man was dead, but the girl was still alive. She was rushed to hospital, but died during an operation.

Police sealed off 15 square miles of the wood, and set roadblocks around the area. They then began a house-to-house search for "anyone who saw or heard anything that might give us a clue." Helicopters and trawlers were being brought in at dawn.

The most important lead on the investigation so far is the discovery that Monique Liebert kept a diary. The last entry was at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

The diary recorded visits to St. Paul's Cathedral and Carnaby Street. The three then travelled to Reading and, on Friday, visited Bristol before travelling to Cardiff in the evening. On Saturday, the diary said, the three were at Cardiff, where they spent the day fishing. That night they drove to St. David's. The diary recorded that they got up at 9 a.m. on Sunday and drove to Fishguard for lunch. At 3 p.m. they were at Cardigan. The diary said that all three were hungry again and looking forward "very much" to something to eat when they left Machynlleth at about 5 p.m.

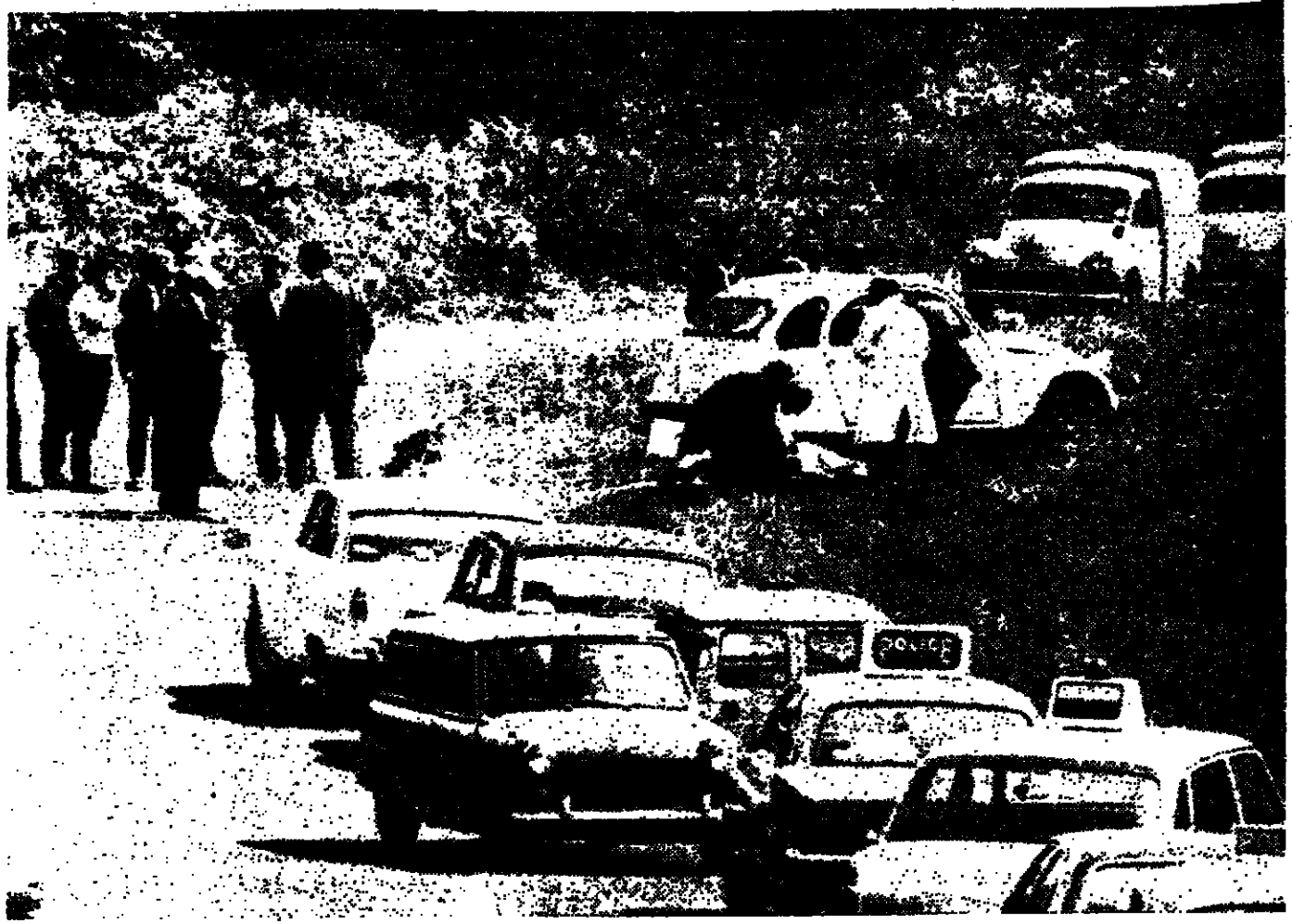
Noises

Detectives said the three arrived at their camp site near Mouldsworth at about 10.30 p.m. "We are now trying to fill in the five hours between leaving Machynlleth and arriving at Delamere Forest," Detective Chief Superintendent John Beckett said. "We think this car may have been involved, but it is impossible to say whether more than one person was involved in the murders."

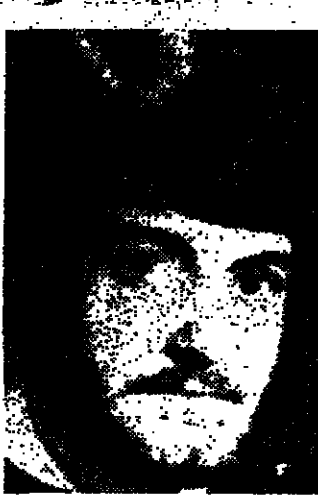
Last night the French Consul in Liverpool went to Mouldsworth and he and officials from the French embassy in London will accompany the girls' parents to Chester.

In 1952, three British campers were murdered in similar circumstances in Southern France. They were Sir Jack Drummond, a wartime official of the Ministry of Food, Lady Drummond, and their only child, Elizabeth. A French farmer was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders.

Leader comment, page 10; Seven years on, back page



Police working at the spot near Mouldsworth where the bodies of the French tourists were found. Below: Claudine Liebert and Daniel Berland



Rhodesia pledge: no sell-out

By CHRISTINE EADE

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, yesterday gave the firm undertaking that there would be no settlement with Rhodesia, except on the five principles concerning African majority rule laid down by the last Government.

The Labour congratulations had scarcely died away when Mr. Jack Bruce-Gardyne, Conservative MP for South Angus, said: "Rhodesia has been effectively independent for 48 years and actually independent for seven years: ought we not to consider the possibility that, if Rhodesia wants to risk the prospect of a bloodbath in 10, 20 or 40 years' time, this is really no business of ours?"

The Foreign Secretary replied: "At least we should have a try to bring Rhodesia back to legality." But he refused to accede to the wishes of Mr. Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, that there would not be an announcement about a settlement during the summer recess.

"No Government can possibly pledge itself to when it will or will not take a decision," Sir Alec said, "but before anybody knows that decision, it will be brought to this House." Sir Alec's answer gave rise to speculation that it would be a summer of diplomatic activity over Rhodesia.

Smith speaks, page 2

TV, radio—2

Overseas 2-4 Business 12-14 Home 5-7 Parliament 14 Entertainment 6 Horner 15 Arts 8 X-words 15, 17 Women 9 Sport 16, 17

Classified—15

Six seeks early end to fishery dispute

From MICHAEL LAKE: Brussels, July 12

The EEC Commission, supported by the French and the Dutch, seemed tonight to have rejected Britain's latest proposal to shelve the problem of the Community's fisheries regulations until after the four applicant countries have become full members.

Dr. Mansholt, the Commission's Vice-President for Agriculture and Fisheries, said some things should be settled first as part of the negotiations for the conditions of entry. Fishing was one of them.

He also said he personally wanted one agreement for the whole Community, and that it should be based on a six-mile limit, as the British and the Commission had agreed in June. This would create for Norway who demands a permanent 12-mile limit, a problem of such magnitude as to ensure that the Norwegian spring referendum would reject membership.

The British who like the French and Dutch want a six-mile limit to enable their trawlers to penetrate the rich 12-mile waters off Norway, are nevertheless worried that if Norway stays out of the EEC she may drift towards a Swedish type of neutrality, and even leave NATO.

Announcing that they would give the matter further study, the Six did not mention a deadline. But it was understood by Ministers that they should reach a final solution by October. The next meeting with the British will be on September 23.

The Community has already been forced to concede that its hasty fisheries policy—which originally abolished limits after five years—should be reviewed. But the commission, which regards such a concession as a most unhealthy precedent, is fighting to get a firm new resolution agreed as soon as possible.

Mr. Rippon, who pressed the Six to accept the 12-mile status quo pending solution after the enlargement of the Community will no doubt seize on the absence of a deadline. But the outlook is that the sweetness and light which followed last month's conclusive negotiations in Luxembourg will be clouded by a wrangle over fish.

The four applicant countries vastly outstrip the Six in the fish business. They feel they should be allowed a big say in the final development, and it looks as if they will try hard to push their views on the Community.

The Irish delegation gave a warning that to open her coastal waters would damage irreparably her inshore fishing. Meanwhile, Britain and the Six have agreed to proposals to free capital movements across the Channel after British membership—proposals which were drawn up and approved by the Labour Government before the last election.

In his television broadcast last Friday, Mr. Wilson said the question of capital movement was one of four items about which he was specifically unhappy as Britain headed towards membership.

After today's agreement it is

difficult to see how Mr. Wilson will be able to attack his own proposals. His anxiety in the past was that British capital invested freely in the Common Market might leak to non-member countries such as the United States, thus hurting British exchange restrictions on capital movement with third countries.

This problem has been specifically dealt with in Article 70, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty which states that a Government may take action to offset any upset to its exchange rate with non-member countries.

Today the Council of Ministers approved the British proposal on capital movement virtually at a stroke.

The agreement provides: 1—Direct investment should be abolished after two years and there should be substantial relaxation immediately after British membership.

2—Personal capital belonging to immigrants should be freed, and capital for private investment such as real estate should be freed after two and a half years.

3—Portfolio investments should be liberalised by the end of the five-year transitional period.

It was understood that these arrangements could be accelerated if conditions permitted.

Meanwhile, the Irish, having made their point on fish, agreed with the Community on the financial contributions she should make to the Community budget. With evident pleasure a spokesman said the contribution would be 0.6 per cent at the beginning—£31 millions in the first year rising to £10 millions in the fifth. This compares with an initial British contribution of about £100 millions.

The Irish will get back from the budget in the form of export subsidies £30 millions in the first year alone. This will be in addition to the extra income which Irish farmers will get from the higher Community prices.

The Danes also had a session with Ministers of the Six. Afterwards both sides agreed that they had gone beyond the point of no return.

Page 4: Heath's vision of Europe. Strauss seeks return to fixed parity. Anti-Market's lay plans. Page 10: EEC in focus... Farmer Prior's difficult harvesting, by John Fairhall. Page 12: Currency movements decision. Back page: Hella Pick on Heath's beliefs. Ian Aitken on Labour's problems.

Morocco's hour of revenge

Rabat, July 12

Moroccans tonight waited for news of the executions of the leaders of Saturday's unsuccessful coup against King Hassan.

The time limit for the executions by firing squad was set by the King himself last night. But tonight only 11 hours before the deadline expired no official reports about the executions had been issued.

Earlier and authorised sources said there would be an announcement from the army.

King Hassan last night named three generals and two colonels as leaders of the failed coup.

The Moroccan king attended a funeral ceremony for 20 loyalist army men, including a field marshal, who were killed by the mutineers. King Hassan of Jordan, who flew in personally to congratulate Hassan on his escape, joined in the funeral ceremony on the parade ground of the Moulay Ismael army barracks in a suburb of Rabat.

Royal solidarity, page 2

White heat on roads

By our own Reporter

Tar, melted by the hot weekend weather, has obliterated many painted signs on roads throughout the country, the Automobile Association said last night. The heavy volume of traffic spread the soft tar over the white and yellow markings. The problem occurs particularly where roads have been newly tarred and gritted.

An AA spokesman said: "On many urban holiday roads long stretches of central white line, directional arrows and danger points, accident black spots and junction markings have almost completely disappeared. The roads have become a crazy cross-pattern of tar tracks."

An official of Essex County Council said last night that the problem was acute in parts of the county. Chippings were being thrown up and were damaging car windcreens and windows. "It is made worse because people drive too fast."

The council is reducing the

tackiness of the tar by spreading granite dust. Sand is also being used, according to the Department of the Environment.

The AA had reports of affected roads leading to holiday areas such as the Lake District, the Derbyshire Peaks, and the Yorkshire Wolds. The main road from London to Southend was also said to be in this state.

The dry and sunny period is expected to continue today and it will probably be very warm for the next few days.

Weather, back page.

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Kissinger may spur Vietnam peace talks

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

There was speculation in Paris yesterday that the visit of Dr Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, might lead to some progress in the peace talks with North Vietnam.

Dr Kissinger arrived in the French capital early yesterday for consultations with United States officials and was to have left for the California White House in the afternoon. However, it was later announced that he had delayed his departure.

After spending the morning with Mr Bruce, the chief US negotiator at the peace talks, he left for an unknown destination. This led to the belief that he might meet Mr Le Duc Ho, the senior Hanoi official in Paris.

Such a meeting would have meant a change of heart on the part of the North Vietnamese who last week rejected an American proposal that there should be private discussions on Hanoi's latest peace proposals, which promised the release of US prisoners to coincide with the withdrawal of US troops.

While interest in the West has been centred on the prospect of peace in Vietnam, the Chinese are now showing increasing concern about the revival of Japanese militarism fostered by the United States, to fill the power vacuum created by the eventual US withdrawal from Vietnam.

Aggression
A message from China's three top leaders to the North Korean Premier, Kim Il Sung, said that Japan has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia as a result of the "cruel and cunning tactics" of the US. The message — to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Chinese-North Korean defence treaty — was signed by Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party chairman, Lin Biao, the deputy party chairman and Defence Minister, and Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister.

Manoeuvres end
Czechoslovak, Russian, and Polish air and anti-aircraft troops ended eight days of manoeuvres on Czechoslovak territory yesterday. — Reuters.

Phnom Penh in economic isolation

From T. D. ALLMAN: Poipet (Cambodia), July 12

If a nation's sovereignty rests on ability to control resources, Cambodia, economically, has reverted to its mid-nineteenth century status, when the country was partitioned between Siam and Vietnam, and the Khmer kings had to content themselves with trappings instead of the substance of independence.

This thriving little border town, one of the few in Cambodia to benefit from the war, is more than 300 miles north-west of Phnom Penh over impassable roads, but only a few hours' truck haul from Bangkok. During the past year Poipet has become an instructive example of how the Cambodian capital, once the nexus of road, rail, and waterway, has been isolated from the country's natural riches.

Until last year, the Thai-Cambodian frontier was closed to trade. The annual rice surplus of the north-western provinces of Battambang, Pursat, and Siemreap — the country's rice bowl — was shipped to Phnom Penh, where it kept rice prices low. The remainder, more than

300,000 tons a year, was shifted for export to Cambodia's only deep-water port, at Kompong Som, then called Sihanoukville.

From the nationalist point of view, Poipet's pre-war obscurity was an advantage. The indirect route to the sea, though long and expensive, spread the prosperity of Cambodia's agricultural surplus into the country, rather than let it leak to foreigners. The existence of a completely Cambodian marketing system also deprived Thailand and Vietnam, Cambodia's traditional enemies, of economic leverage in trying to influence Cambodian policies.

Soon after the war began, the Communists embarked on a strategy intended to isolate Phnom Penh from the country-side, and to destroy Cambodia's usually favourable balance of trade. A year later, it is apparent here that the strategy, in spite of the efforts of tens of thousands of Government troops, with the support of

South Vietnamese and American air and firepower, has succeeded.

Battambang's rail and road links with the capital remain cut to the transit of rice. To the south, Phnom Penh's link to the sea, the American-built Sihanoukville highway, also remains largely impassable in spite of US military assistance.

Government attempts to keep it open permanently. The results of Phnom Penh's economic isolation lately have become critical. Panic buying of rice has raised its cost tenfold in a year. The Minister of Trade, Thay Ly, recently announced that his country, until last year a major rice exporter, would need to import 32,000 tons of American rice before the end of the year to feed Phnom Penh and the army.

Although rice-rich north-western Cambodia has been cut off from Phnom Penh, the war

has had little other effect on main problem, according to merchants here and in the neighbouring Thai town of Aranyaprathet, has been to find an outlet for the area's surplus rice.

Already the natural allies of the South-east Asian economy — Chinese entrepreneurs and Government officials whom the Minister of Trade said were "easily bribed" — have found a working answer. Although still technically closed to the private exportation of rice, Poipet is thriving.

By day, red oil trucks shuttle up from Bangkok with fuel for the rice mills of Battambang, the second largest city. By night, through the well-greased palms of officials on both sides of the frontier, Battambang's rice surplus slips out to join Thailand's own surplus of more than a million tons for export from Bangkok.

North-western Cambodia's new economic intimacy with

Bangkok at Phnom Penh's expense has special significance for Cambodia. The area was a part of Siam from the late eighteenth century until 1907. As an ally of Japan, Thailand annexed the area again during the Second World War but returned it in 1946.

The present Thai Government has no expansionist policy, but Phnom Penh's inability to control the economy of its richest provinces seems to be leading to the de facto absorption of the country's rice bowl and its ethnically Khmer population into the Thai economy.

Such a result may not be inimical to Vietnamese interests as perceived in Hanoi and Saigon, or even ruled as part of a post-war Thai-Vietnamese *modus vivendi* in Cambodia. Significantly, Communist troops have stayed out of Battambang province. One of the reasons, according to diplomatic sources, is that the Communist restraint in this part of Cambodia is a *quid pro quo* for Thailand's decision last year not to become militarily involved in the Cambodian war.

Indian forces 'ready to act'

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, July 12. The Indian Defence Minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, assured Parliament today that the Indian armed forces were "in a full state of preparedness to defeat any evil design by Pakistan." Vigilance had been increased on eastern and western frontiers, and the forces had firm instructions to deal with infiltrators or hostile forces.

He said the acquisition of arms by Pakistan from America and other countries was a source of concern to New Delhi. Indian sources of supply were limited, but action was being taken to "deny Pakistan an edge in any field."

He claimed Indian forces were "more than a match for Pakistan in every aim and every way."

A significant part of the speech was devoted to repudiating a "whispering campaign" that the Ministry and the army chief, General Bheekshwar, were responsible for preventing, or at least delaying, intervention in Bangla Desh. Mr Jagjivan Ram implied rather than said that the policy of neither hastening recognition nor precipitating action was a collective and careful decision of the Government.

There was little mention in the speech of China and her likely action if the Bangla Desh conflict developed into a clash of arms between India and Pakistan. Many Indians oppose intervention for fear of Chinese reprisals although students of China maintain that if war broke out China would only make the kind of belated noises she made during the Indian-Pakistani war of 1965.

Mr Jagjivan Ram's confident tone was exceeded, if anything, by the Minister of Defence Production, Mr Shukla, who spoke on Saturday of a "spectacular" increase in Indian production. Many thought, however, that he put his case rather too strongly, as India is still dependent on Russia for most sophisticated weapons.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, said that India had protested to the United States against the continued supply of arms to Pakistan.

Shorter space flights likely

Moscow, July 12

Russian space scientists, forced by the Soyuz-11 tragedy to review their manned flight programme, may decide to cut the length of time future cosmonauts spend in orbit.

If they conclude that the deaths of cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov, and Viktor Patsyev, were due in part to space fatigue after 24 days in orbit, this could be the lesson they draw from the June 30 disaster.

According to the commission which inquired into the accident — its findings were released last night — no damage was found to the structure of Soyuz-11, in which the cosmonauts died because of a rapid drop in pressure.

One possible implication of this is that the fatal defect lay in a failure to seal the craft's hatch perfectly on separation from the Salyut orbital station about four hours before their death.

If reports are true that the space trio had asked permission to return to earth two days earlier, this is an added indication that the cosmonauts were

tired and may have relaxed their strict technical discipline. Another conclusion scientists might draw is that in future it would be safer to provide cosmonauts with heavy spacesuits during the critical period of return to earth. Had they been in individual pressurised suits the three might not have died, observers said. — Reuters.

13 arrested for murder

Italian police arrested 13 men in Calabria yesterday on charges of murder, attempted murder, criminal association, and violation of anti-Mafia laws. The men were charged with wounding a businessman, Felice Renda, in an ambush and killing him in another attack.

The arrests are the latest move in a drive against the Mafia in Calabria. Two days ago a court ordered 10 accused Calabrian Mafia leaders to be transferred from the mainland to an island off Sardinia. — UPI.

Parole for swindler

El Paso, Texas, July 12

Billie Sol Estes, the Texas financier who swindled farmers, finance companies and politicians, was released on parole today after serving slightly more than six years of a 15-year sentence.

Sol Estes was convicted in 1965 on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy involving about \$8.6 millions. Details of his release were kept to a minimum.

Estes' financial empire was founded on the sale of mortgages to finance companies, many of which were for non-existent properties. He sold fertilizer tanks to farmers and persuaded them to sign mortgages by giving them 10 per cent of the face value of the mortgage and promising to cover payments.

He then sold the mortgages at a discount to the finance companies and with money from these sales he bought grain elevators and fertilizer companies in an attempt to monopolise the West Texas sorting market.

Moscow accord over arms cuts

Moscow, July 12

Russia and Italy reassured their common interest in reducing forces and armaments in Europe in a joint communiqué issued here today.

The communiqué, published in "Izvestia" was made public as the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Moro, left for home after an official visit lasting a week.

During his stay, Signor Moro met the Soviet Premier, Mr Kosygin, and President Podgorny. He also had discussions with his Russian counterpart, Mr Gromyko.

The two Foreign Ministers devoted considerable attention to the reduction of forces question. Both sides would continue to exchange opinions on the topic, bearing in mind "the forthcoming commencement of appropriate talks." The two countries also reiterated their interest in an all-European security conference involving the United States and Canada.

Both sides felt the proposed conference should begin at the earliest possible date, the communiqué said.

Observers here detected no

new development in the communiqué and recalled that the two countries agreed last November — when Mr Gromyko visited Rome — that multilateral East-West contacts should take place as soon as possible to pave the way for such a conference.

The Russian Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Nikolai Parolich, arrived in Brussels yesterday for Moscow for a six-day official visit to Belgium.

2 climbers die in fall

Two members of an Italian team that conquered the unclimbed Andean peak of Mount Caraz were killed while descending the mountain. They were members of the Alpine Society of Trento.

Reports reaching Lima said the two were lost from sight because of bad weather. Later their bodies were found at the bottom of a glacier at the height of 16,000 feet.

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HOME NEWS

V & G 'leak trio' will not be prosecuted, so as to give evidence

By MALCOLM STUART

The three people alleged to be responsible for the leak of Government documents to the Vehicle and General Insurance Company will not be prosecuted, the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, announced to the James Tribunal in London yesterday.

The people concerned are Mrs Rose Norgan, who has been suspended from duties as a photo-copier at the Department of Trade and Industry, her son Dennis, and the insurance broker who used to employ him, Mr Alan Gordon, of Esher, Surrey.

On the first day of the tribunal, Sir Peter said that it was the Department's view that the three people were not to be prosecuted, but that the Department was considering an investigation of the company before its collapse.

Yesterday Sir Peter said that the three people named by him had now signed statements containing admissions on the obtaining and use of confidential information. "I have considered whether the public interest would be better served by prosecution or by the provision of evidence by the three people concerned to the tribunal."

"I have concluded that the balance of public interest is in favour of that evidence being given to the tribunal. Since the evidence would tend to incriminate them, he had decided to tell them that they could give their evidence without any fear of subsequent prosecution."

Determined
Mr Justice James, who is chairman of the tribunal, said that he and his two colleagues were determined to get to the bottom of the leak. It was essential to hear the evidence of the people named by the Attorney-General, but he added "I am not disposed to act on untested admission."

"Admissions may be full and frank, they may be only partial, they may spring solely from a desire to confess, they may be motivated," he said. "The tribunal would listen to and evaluate all the evidence without confining itself to evidence from any particular source."

Later, Mr John Arnold, QC, the tribunal counsel, said that, in fact, there was no evidence that any injury had been caused by the leak. Stock Exchange dealings in V and G shares had been closely scrutinised and the "results have been absolutely negligible," said Mr Arnold. "We have nothing to suggest that anybody made any money or avoided losing any money out of the leak of any relevant information."

Near the end of his opening address, in which for nearly four days he told the tribunal of the Board of Trade, and later Department of Trade and Industry's 10 years of dealing with V and G, Mr Arnold spoke of the meeting with V and G directors at which the leaks were disclosed.

Mr Lawrence Kershaw, V and G's chairman, asked for a meeting with Mr Christopher Jarman, Under-Secretary in charge of the companies branch at the DTI. This, said Mr Arnold, was because Mr Alan Gordon, the Esher insurance broker, had shown him the departmental minute from Mr David Steel, head of the insurance companies branch, which recommended putting an inspector into V and G.

At the meeting on November 18, 1970, Mr Kershaw said it was necessary to clear the air about why the company was constantly coming under the attention of the Department. He also claimed that outside interests opposed to the company were influencing the Department. Mr Jarman said that the Department was mainly concerned about the company's solvency.

After saying that the company planned to sell off its interests outside the motor insurance field, another director, Mr Reginald Burr, said that the company was concerned about the leakage of information from the Department. He said that Mr Gordon had shown him Mr Steel's minute and earlier that morning had also read to him the briefing Mr Steel had prepared for Mr Jarman for the very meeting they were attending. He said that if this information was passed to other people it could cause great harm to the company.

A plan to make a preliminary investigation into V and G's affairs was held up while the company said it was trying to provide figures. On January 5 this year, Mr Kershaw asked the DTI to provide the company with a certificate of solvency and at another meeting with Mr Jarman on January 15 he said it was sheer fantasy "to suggest that the company could not meet its solvency margin."

A departmental minute read out by Mr Arnold said that Mr Kershaw had claimed that V and G met its claims much sooner than most other companies, leaving a much smaller number of outstanding claims and therefore requiring less financial provision for them.

Evidence
The Department asked for evidence of this. "In fact, for the first time the correct appreciation of the situation was arrived at and the end followed very quickly afterwards," said Mr Arnold.

On February 22 Mr Kershaw and Mr Burr came back to the DTI in Victoria Street, Westminster, to say that the total of outstanding claims was much higher than they had anticipated—between £22 millions and £25 millions and the estimated group solvency margin was £1.9 millions, instead of the required £3 millions.

The Department's assessment was that even the £1.9 millions was a high estimate and involved putting a high value on subsidiary companies.

Mr Justice James commented: "By February 22 what had been 'sheer fantasy' on January 15, the idea that the company could not find sufficient assets to meet its commitments, had in fact proved to be true."

Mr Arnold revealed that V and G still asked to be allowed to continue in business and either to raise more money on the Stock Exchange or be given time to sell off its assets and reorganise the company. Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, was advised not to allow this and signed an order forbidding the company to accept any more premiums. On March 7 V and G collapsed.

Police are accused

The West Midlands police are to inquire into an allegation by a Jamaican housewife that she was assaulted by two plain clothes police officers who wrongfully arrested her for prostitution. Mrs Lola Maud Harding, aged 35, of Dartmouth Street, Wolverhampton, said she was going home after seeing a dressmaking client last Wednesday.

"A man and a woman jumped out of an unmarked van, and each grabbed one of my arms," she said yesterday. "They were in civilian clothes, but produced no proof of their identity until I had struggled with them for nearly half an hour."

West Midlands police said: "Mrs Harding has made an official complaint about wrongful arrest for prostitution. This has been forwarded to the Chief Constable."

£15,000 for 10p

Mr Kenneth Walsh, aged 40, of Burnley Road, Holme in Cliviger, Burnley, Lancashire, went into a betting shop to collect 9p winnings and found that he had won £15,000 with another bet. He had picked the winners of seven races with a 10p stake.

In a £1,000 jam

A FAMILY of three who insured against missing a flight from London to the West Indies yesterday forfeited tickets costing £275 because they were delayed in a traffic jam and missed their flight. Their insurance did not cover traffic delays.

The family had been booked to fly to Antigua on a BOAC "Earlybird" ticket, for which no changes or refunds are allowed.

The family, Mr and Mrs Leabirth Benjamin and their daughter Ernestine, aged 13, arrived at Heathrow as their aircraft was about to take off. They were told that as they were late for the flight they would have to forfeit the £275 they had paid for their tickets.

After eight hours of talks, BOAC agreed that the family could travel from Antigua to London on the return half of the ticket, but would have to pay £462 on the one-way fare to Antigua.

Mr Benjamin said: "This means our total bill is over £1,000 for the holiday, with insurance and clothes. It is terrible—and what is worse we got booked for parking at the airport as well." He was making arrangements to borrow the ticket money from friends.

Archbishop's unity plea

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan, said last night that the scandal of disunity which normally prevented Anglicans and Methodists from sharing Holy Communion was far more grave than any defect in the scheme to unite the two Churches.

It would be easier for God to forgive any errors in the scheme—the best able men could produce—than it would to forgive "a Church which persists in disunity at the table of the Lord and which goes to the world weakened by that very fact."

Dr Coggan was speaking at the opening of this week's session of the General Synod at York University.

He made a forthright personal plea that Synod would give provisional approval to the controversial unity scheme when it is debated tomorrow.

He told Synod: "England waits for an authoritative word from a united Church. The Church of this land and the great Methodist Church have, for many long years, drawn ever closer one to the other."

It would be a matter of the greatest gravity if anything were done to delay further the consummation of that union to which we have come so close."

Dr Coggan also made public during his address the content

of a letter from the then President of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. Rupert Davies, to himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury in May of this year.

In it, the President said that all over the country there were great works being done by Anglicans and Methodists together. All these ecumenical projects depended on the coming into existence, in the near future, of a union of the Churches. "I should like to express the hope," the President's letter added, "that no act of General Synod will doom these promising and creative activities to rapid or gradual extinction. This would be indeed to quench one of the great hopes of Christendom in this country."

The introduction by Dr Coggan of the Methodist president's personal letter was a surprise development.

● The Church of England has refused the BBC permission to make live recordings of debates of the General Synod. Officially, the reason is a procedural one, because the appropriate committee had no meeting arranged at which the request could have been discussed. It is known unofficially, however, that many in the General Synod are still smouldering over the BBC's controversial "Panorama" programme on the Church of England.

Bright boy changed Wife loses house

Leward Anthony Swaby, aged 11, was changed from an extremely bright to a "very average" boy by brain damage in an accident, it was stated in the High Court yesterday. The boy, of Vyner Road, Acton, London, was awarded £17,322 agreed damages and costs.

He was injured when the footbridge over Western Avenue, Acton, which he was crossing with his father, was struck by the load of a lorry in 1968. Part of the bridge collapsed and he fell to the road.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson gave judgment against the driver, Mr David Edwin Willis, of Decies Way, Stoke Poges, and the lorry owner, Mr Alfred Frank Willis, of Valley End, Fexham Park Lane, Slough. They had denied liability.

Mr Owen Stabile, QC, for the boy, said: "If this case had been fought, I should have called a galaxy of teachers. Everyone at his school assumed he would have walked into a grammar school and very likely gone to university."

50 years on

The 64-mile Tonbridge bypass was opened by the Prime Minister yesterday. It cost £5.5 million. The road was first proposed 50 years ago.

A husband was not bound to provide his deserted wife with a roof over her head, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court upheld a High Court order that Mrs Florence Annie Jackson, aged 65, must sell the house in which she lives in Montfort Close, Northampton, and which she jointly owns with her estranged husband, Albert, aged 67, of Foxden Hill, Wadford, Somerset. An appeal by Mrs Jackson against the order by Mr Justice Pileman was dismissed.

Lord Denning, sitting with Lords Justices Phillimore and Megaw, said the Jacksons married in 1927, and bought the house in 1937. Mr Jackson left his wife in 1967, and she obtained a magistrate's order on the ground of his desertion.

Both were retired and living on small pensions. Mrs Jackson had remained in what was the matrimonial home. Mr Jackson wanted the home to be sold, and the proceeds shared equally, but his wife had refused. The High Court had ordered her to sell with vacant possession.

She appealed, claiming that the judge ought not to have made the order until her husband had provided her with alternative accommodation as a deserted wife.

Quick thinking. That's what you need in the police.

Sometimes a crowd can spell danger both to itself and to innocent bystanders. When the policeman saw the child in the football crowd, he didn't hesitate. Within seconds the child was safe on the horse's back. A simple enough act. But intelligent involvement and quick thinking are needed to prevent all sorts of potentially dangerous situations developing into real trouble.

With society changing at the rate it is, the police are getting more and more problems to deal with. Crime is becoming more organised, traffic is becoming more

congested, and social tension and community problems are on the increase. We all dutifully express concern. But a policeman is out there in the thick of things, doing something about it, holding a balance between the needs of the community and the rights of the individual. Being a policeman will test any man. He'll need tact, intelligence, patience and guts. And, in an increasingly complex organisation, he'll need to use his brains and education. It's a good job for all of us that our police have got what it takes.

Making a career in the police.
If you would like to know more about a policeman's life and career prospects, or think it would interest anyone you know, write to: Police Careers Officer, Home Office (D), LONDON, S.W.1. for further information. For those under 19 there are opportunities to join as a cadet.

Britain's Police—doing a great job.



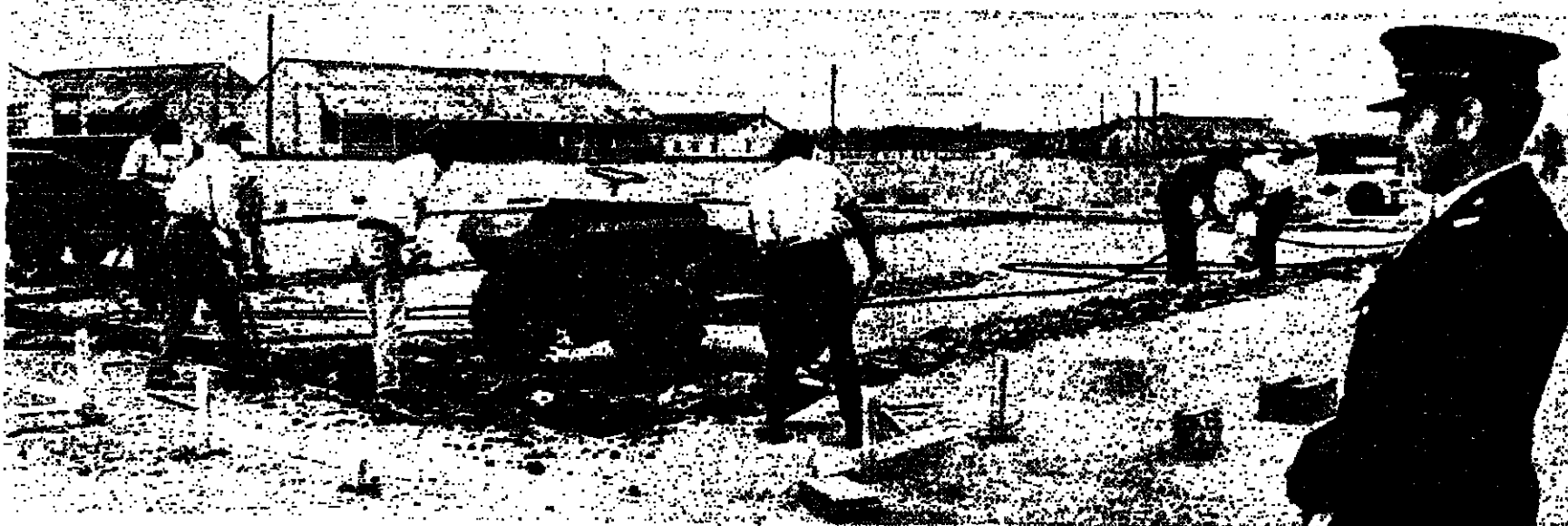
MARILYN NEUFVILLE, who broke the 400 metres world record during the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, with a friend at Heathrow yesterday, on her way home to Jamaica.

She has gone to set up residential qualifications so that she can run for Jamaica in the Olympic Games next year in Munich.

her birth for the Commonwealth Games.

Yesterday she said that racial prejudices had not influenced her decision to go. "No one owes me anything and I don't owe anything either. We should remember that without the resources of the Commonwealth Britain would not be what it is."

She claimed that after she switched from Britain the publicity had led to people calling her "a bastard, nigger, and things like that."



Prisoners laying foundations on the old army parade ground at the new prison at Ranby, Nottinghamshire, which used to be an army camp. Below, one of the 'cells'

Army camp to become prison

By our own Reporter

The prison population is expected to rise by a quarter in the next few years, Mr Mark Carlisle, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office, said yesterday.

The number was 40,218 on May 31, he said, "but all the figures are that further increases must be expected."

The prison population had steadily increased from 14,500 in 1945 to 35,000 in 1969. More than 14,000 prisoners were sleeping three to a cell designed for one.

Mr Carlisle was speaking at Ranby, Nottinghamshire, where a camp which was first used

by the Royal Flying Corps in 1915 is being made into a prison for class C prisoners—"not to be trusted in open conditions but who do not have the ability or resources to make a determined escape attempt. They normally serve terms of less than 18 months."

The 77½ acre site has a secure area of 39½ acres surrounded by a wire fence 17ft high. Preliminary work has been done by contractors aided by working parties from three Midland gaols.

The first intake of 150 prisoners will also help build the

prison, which will accommodate 370 men. They are expected to save the taxpayer more than £130,000. Under an incentive scheme based on productivity, skilled workers will be able to earn between 90p and 130p for a 40-hour week, and semi-skilled men from 80p to 100p.

Mr Carlisle said that the new prison would help ease the pressure on the Midland prisons. Birmingham (Winson Green), which was built in 1845 to accommodate 527 prisoners, had 616; Lincoln built in 1869 for 322, had 571; Bedford built in 1848 for 187, had 287; Staf-

ford, built in 1845 for 664 had 1,084, and Nottingham, built in 1890 for 214, had 285.

"We cannot hope for any rapid or dramatic replacement or redevelopment of old prisons, since our first concern must be to provide new places for the rising population. But it is clear that a large and ambitious programme for new prisons will be required in many years if we are gradually to move towards modern and adequate prisons," he said.

The Home Office said last night that nine schemes to be started in the next few years would provide for about 5,000 extra places.



Sodom and Marlott

By our Correspondent

RESIDENTS AT the village of Marlott in Dorset—Thomas Hardy's Marlott in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"—are at loggerheads because of a village lane. It is called Sodom.

Half the villagers are campaigning for a name "less rude." The others say it is part of the history of the village and should stay. The local authority—Sturminster Newton Council—has ruled that the name can be changed only if Marlott parish council is unanimous. And it isn't.

Some villagers even find the name a disgrace that they miss it out of their address. One, Mr Joseph Thompson, of Laburnum Cottage, said: "The name is downright rude; it's against the tone of the village to keep it—it makes one too embarrassed to give one's own address."

But Miss Mary Saunders, daughter of a local councillor, says: "The name is a part of the history of the village. It wouldn't be right to alter it. It is only newcomers who seem to have found anything wrong with it. The sign has been here for over a century and it didn't bother anyone before."

The Rev. Arthur Mangold, chairman of the parish council, said: "Some old ladies were horrified by the name when they moved into the village—but we must have a unanimous vote if it is to be altered. One person thought that if people wanted to keep the name they should add the finishing touch and name a local estate Gomorrah."

Liberals will put up tough fight in Lords on Immigration Bill

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

The Government is more anxious about amendments to the Immigration Bill, which will start its committee stage in the House of Lords on Monday, than it has been over amendments to the Industrial Relations Bill. Ministers fear that they may face more powerful alliances than on the other Bill.

The Liberal peers, who forced a vote against the second reading of the Immigration Bill on June 24 and secured 40 supporters against the Government's 148, expect wide support for 53 amendments which they tabled yesterday. In the second reading division, the Liberals were supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, five bishops, a batch of Labour peers, and Lord Hunt, an independent.

Two Liberal peers, both solicitors—Lords Foot and Wade—issued a statement yesterday explaining the main purpose of the amendments. They propose to insert in Clause 1 a firm provision that nothing in the Bill shall alter or diminish the rights which present residents in the UK enjoy.

The Liberals state that Ministers have said they do not intend to diminish any such rights, but in the Liberal view the only way to reassure the possible victims is a declaration of principle in the Bill.

The Liberals will also try to amend the Bill radically so that the right of abode in the UK shall be given to all citizens of the UK and colonies without the qualifications which appear in the Bill.

If this attempt fails, the Liberals will try to secure that all people born to, or adopted by, a parent who at the time of the birth or adoption had UK citizenship by his own birth in the UK should have the right of abode.

The Bill's provisions restricting immigrants to specified jobs, and forcing immigrants to impose conditions of work, and to stop registration, if some regarded by the Liberals as making the newcomers' situation "intolerably insecure."

The Liberals will propose to deny the Government power to impose conditions of work, and to stop registration, if some regarded by the Liberals as making the newcomers' situation "intolerably insecure."

The Police Federation's unwillingness to accept the proposed new task of registration has already been made known to Parliament, and the Liberal peers, without wishing to attack the police in any way, know that immigrants do not regard it as the warmest welcome to the UK if they have at once to report to the police.

The object also to the provision in the Bill which permits a family to be deported when a "non-patriot" is deported. The Liberals will seek to delete this provision.

The object also to the provision which deprives a member of such a deportee's family of a full right of appeal, and which stops such a member from disputing a statement made about him by someone else with a view to his obtaining leave to enter or remain in the UK.

Lord Wade suggested yesterday that the Bill should be renamed the Immigration (Objectionable and Dangerous Precedents) Bill.

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£13,000 discovery in loft

By our Art Sales Correspondent

An important English medieval manuscript found in the able loft at Brodie Castle, Orkney, came up at Sotheby's yesterday but failed to reach its reserve price and was bought in at £13,000.

The manuscript, dating from about AD 1000, is a pontifical—a collection of the church services performed by a bishop. It has handsome decorated initials in red, blue, and green, with some Anglo-Saxon translations of unusual Latin words.

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Aftercare should begin in prison, says report

By DENNIS BARKER

often inadequate and this made it very difficult for officers to make an accurate diagnosis of their clients' problems," says the report. It suggests that probation and aftercare service must first of all distinguish between applicants requesting different types of assistance. It had to assess the nature of their needs and select the means most likely to meet them.

The requirements for better liaison with the prisons and for

more and better information were really the same. "It is generally felt that the task of social rehabilitation should begin while a man serves his sentence, and the quality of the work which aftercare may accomplish largely depends on the ability to establish a relationship with him while he is still in prison. The more opportunities there are to

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Culver: what brand of fighter?

By John Windsor

THE chow wagon which tours the headquarters of the United States Air Force's Tactical Fighter Wing at Lakenheath, Suffolk, sells hot dog sausages with the names of three kinds of sodium stamped in white on their skins.

The information stamped in white on their skins is expected to decide today whether Captain Thomas Culver is guilty of engaging in "dissident and protest activities" by taking part in the Whit Monday anti-Vietnam war demonstration at the American Embassy.

The disputed word is "demonstration." American servicemen and military authorities in Vietnam and throughout the world are

waiting to see what label is tagged to it.

Captain Culver, aged 32, denies demonstrating, claiming that he was exercising his constitutional right to petition his President and Congress.

The court-martial has thrown up the following definition of "demonstration": "A public showing or display by a large group of assembled persons of feelings—such as sympathy or antagonism—especially towards a person, a cause, or action of public interest."

It is also a demonstration when a large group assembles intentionally to protest against, or indicate favour, for some official action or attitude. A demonstration is also defined as a public exhibition of welcome, approval or condemnation: a public

manifestation of feeling.

The trial judge, Colonel Carl Abrams, has ruled that it is perfectly constitutional to forbid a demonstration under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The legal hairsplitting, the care taken never to expose the outrage and passion which makes a warrior turn anti-war, have given the court-martial an air of artificiality. Even the room, in a plain base camp bungalow, is like a Fort-McCord mock-up of a Perry Mason trial.

The judge sits in a flimsy three-sided Formica partition, the jury sits above a Formica screen, and Captain Culver and his three military defence counsel sit at a Formica table only feet away from the public seats, where young members of FEACE, a peace movement, sit. The American flag,

topped by a gold eagle, stands beside the judge.

"Objection, your honour," says the prosecution—referred to as "the Government"—"sometimes sitting with legs crossed and hand to mouth."

"Objection allowed," says Colonel Abrams. The defence was put down pretty often yesterday.

Captain Culver leans back, whispers with his colleagues, does on his pad, and goes on chewing. Defence counsel leans forward over a witness and says: "Lemme ask you something?"

The eight jurors—the other four were successfully challenged—are all above Captain Culver in rank. There are two captains, two majors, three lieutenant-colonels and a colonel. The captains have longer service than Captain Culver.

By a two-thirds majority a jury can convict and sentence him to four years' detention and dishonourable discharge.

Lord Soper, the Methodist leader, called as a defence witness, said Speakers' Corner was quite unique. "I have been able to savour its particular virtues and its particular qualities. It is, in my judgment, the supreme place where the fellowship of controversy can be undertaken."

He spoke of the tolerance shown there even to outrageous and unacceptable views. Asked if the activities by American servicemen on May 31 would have offended him, he replied: "I would not have been offended in any sense."

The defence rested its case without Captain Culver giving evidence and the hearing was adjourned until today.

Drugs 'normal to young'

Young people sometimes knew more about drugs than the expert, Dr Arnold Linken, of University College, London, told the "OZ" obscenity trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Dr Linken is vice-president of the Association for the Prevention of Drug Addiction.

He did not think the "OZ" "school kids' issue" would tip anyone over the border line into taking drugs. The articles were very balanced but the information would not be new to most young people.

"Most young people have grown up in the drug culture and recognise it as a normal part of the society. If you consider that drug taking has been going on since 1959 most young people at school and at university have been brought up with the idea that drugs are a normal aspect of our society."

Television

Richard Neville (29), of Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington; James Anderson (38), of the same address and Felix Dennis (24), of Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, have denied five charges under the Obscene Publications Act. Oz Publications has pleaded not guilty to similar charges.

Replying to Mr Brian Leary, prosecuting, Dr Linken said that fewer young people had experience of drug taking, away from the main "drug centres" like London, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

"But, possibly because of television, they are aware of drug-taking. I have seen television programmes which were very pro-drugs and actually stimulated people to take drugs."

Questioned further, he said he could recall at the moment only one such programme—a televised production of Noel Coward's "The Vortex."

Mrs Lella Berg, a writer of children's books, said that she had read the "school kids' issue" and found nothing harmful.

Some children would think some of the cartoons funny. Others, not acquainted with certain types of sex, would find them utterly incomprehensible and would be bored by them.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Parent adopts children

Mr and Mrs G's marriage broke up after 16 years because of the wife's association with Mr C, the owner of a driving school, by whom she had a girl and a boy.

But last November Mr and Mrs G married each other again, and in February, Judge Corcoran, at Maldstone County Court, granted them adoption orders for both children, aged five and seven.

Yesterday three Appeal Court judges rejected an appeal by Mr C against the adoptions. He told the court that he still wanted to see the children and have a say in their upbringing.

The security and welfare of the children would be better maintained by the adoptions, said Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, who presided. He said it was a curious case.

Mr G, he commented, had come out of the unfortunate tangled web with the greatest credit. He was a generous man who was providing a roof for these two children of another man.

'Shopping around' debunked

The Consumers' Union said yesterday that the suggestion that housewives were shopping around and shielding themselves from rising prices was "a lot of eye-wash."

Rather, housewives were doing without, adding to the vitamin deficiency already being suffered by their children because of the increase in the price of school dinners.

"We are encouraged by the now not infrequent stories of housewives refusing to pay extra on the price of milk and eggs."

"We urge them to rise in their millions, boycott expensive shops and patronise the smaller ones who are in danger of being driven out by supermarkets and can be really competitive in their prices."

Smaller shops were a better bet every time. They cared about their customers and their overheads and profits were smaller.

Apology to journalist

The Director of Public Prosecutions has apologised to a journalist, Mr Gordon Winter, for a suggestion that he was "missing" when police tried to force him to give evidence in a case against Mr Peter Hain, leader of the campaign to stop the 1970 South African cricket tour.

The allegation was made in a letter from the DPP read to the High Court in May. Mr G. MacDermott has said in a letter to Mr Winter that the statement was based on "inaccurate" and "misleading" information from a police investigation.

Mr Winter, a London correspondent for South African newspapers and magazines, had pointed out that his phone number was listed in three easily available press directories. He had not been contacted, although the police claimed to have made extensive inquiries.

The report suggests that "the units seemed to be functioning mainly as welfare agencies distributing clothing and money, and dealing with accommodation and employment problems."

Many of the clients came to the units only when they required this kind of practical assistance. In effect, the probation and aftercare service made its major contribution by supplementing the assistance which clients received from the general social security system.

"The quality of the information received in the units was

"BE REALISTIC, ask for the impossible." When Marguerite Duras (whose *The Lovers of Viorne* is now showing at the Royal Court) coined this sentence—one of the most published slogans which blossomed on the walls of the "liberated" Sorbonne in May '68—she wasn't just trying to be paradoxical. She meant exactly what she said.

For 10 years a member of the Communist Party, the author of *"Hiroshima mon amour"* is now as difficult to define politically as her literary work has always been. A playwright, a novelist, a screenplay writer, a film director, Marguerite Duras may work the same theme into three or four different versions. "At times I feel like coming out of the book, out of the box I want to see; I want to hear; very often, though, the reading vision is enough." She was once described as part of the nouveau Roman movement, but critics have since given up trying to classify a style which is very much her own.

Marguerite Duras doesn't like to give explanations about her work. A few weeks ago, when she came to London to present *"Jaune le Soleil"*, her latest film, at the French Institute, she was very disappointed with the debate which followed the projection. They asked me formal questions. They asked me questions about cinematographic art, and cinematographic art I don't give a damn about. Besides, I think that the explanation should come of itself or not come at all. It's up to the spectator to go towards the film, alone, not up to me to bring the film to him. If you respect your audience, you must ask them to make the effort. If I duplicate the film with a political speech, then why make the film?"

"*Jaune le Soleil*" she describes as "the story of a condemnation to death pronounced by two parties, unnamed but representing roughly capitalism and Soviet imperialism. The accused she calls a Jew, but you must hear a black, a madman, a youth, a woman, an Arab. . . . You see the Jews were the first ones to leave, the first ones to break the identity between the individual and the State. Any refusal is Jewish, anything that leaves or makes you leave is Jewish: poetry in the street, the sea. . . anything. After Cohn-Bendit was expelled from France in '68, when thousands of people were marching and shouting 'we are all German Jews', that's what they meant: none of us belong in your State."

Today, most famous French writers have taken sides. They're either for or against the revolution. J. P. Sartre is being charged with inducement to violence for being the director of a few Maoist papers, Jean Genet has put himself at the service of the Black Panther party, and Marguerite Duras writes and directs films which are produced by a collective where the technicians' interests are exactly the same as those of the money-lenders, the actors, or her own.

You said once: "Today one has to be mad to be a revolutionary." What did you mean?

"After 50 years of revolutionary failure, after the gigantic fiasco of the Russian revolution, it is simply impossible to believe that the Marxist-Leninist recipe alone is enough to achieve a revolution. Who says so is a liar or an idiot impervious to reality. No, in 1971, one can only be a communist in total defiance of communism after having been through political despair. Madness is here at the junction between despair and hope. A mad hope, since everything that is real denies it. A hope which must undergo self-denial in order to rise from its

Asking for the impossible

Nina Sutton interviews Marguerite Duras
whose play *'The Lovers of Viorne'* is at the Royal Court



picture of Marguerite Duras by Douglas Jeffery

own ashes. A hope that is negative and terrifying, because nothing, absolutely nothing else but a Communist vision of the world is tolerable any more. But after 50 years of trying, this vision is still utopian, although it is the only one bearable. Any other conception of the world is noxious, good only to be chucked out. In France, the Communist Party, which has remained at a revolutionary standstill for the past 40 years, has kept the proletariat in an abominably boy-scout optimism and certainly has the biggest part of responsibility in the disappearance of the French revolutionary conscience."

Yet, you still consider yourself a Communist, don't you?

"May be. If I must call myself something, I suppose it would be something like that—a Communist. But, in 20 years' time, 90 per cent of the world's population will say the same. A new world will have to be created. This one is already dangerous: by making it his own, the Stalinist has poisoned it. I am no longer a militant—in the accepted sense, I find militancy, as it is performed now, deadly. It's a monologue. A militant is above all a talker. The same as a university professor. They both have the same mission: to stultify people with words.

to stand between them and reality, to suppress reality—or books.

People should be taught how to see, how to hear, alone. How to create dimension of our time. Take *'The Lovers of Viorne'*, for instance, the totally asphyxiated life of Mr and Mrs Lannes, the silence between them, has to be destroyed. But feeling Claire Lannes with a ready-made ideology isn't going to change a thing. And the guilt her husband starts feeling for having shut up during so many years is the beginning of an awareness. It is in fact the necessary prerequisite to any kind of awareness."

When you talk about a period of "cleansing" has this notion anything to do with what the American hippies advocate?

"I very much approve of the hippies. They at least have understood the need for going through a phase of silence, of complete mental vacation."

But what about their political apathy?

"Whether you want it or not, this refusal of hundreds of thousands of young Americans is political. For example, take the case of the Vietnam deserters: many of them have deserted because of a horror felt personally.

many were horrified by what they were doing, many were scared. They left one by one. But, once in Europe, the sum of all these individual desertions were *Desertion*, an enormous political result. Even if they weren't aware of it. And for the hippies it's exactly the same. Only they desert the system, the Establishment. But there's no difference in nature between these two refusals. Similarly in France we have the very dramatic problem of these gangs of youngsters who live in the ghettos of the Paris suburbs, such as La Courneuve where one of them was shot not so long ago by a café owner who didn't like long hair. Well, it's true, they break everything, like a routed army, like in a collective hysteria. But they are right. The crime is not to break windows but to put young people in the situation of doing so, of having nothing else to do. Their violence also is a refusal, a desertion. Only we don't have Vietnam and this violence has still to find its purpose. From an animal violence, it must be made into a political one.

Can one be politically committed and remain a subjective writer?

"Absolutely. Some people tend to think that a film or a play is only political when it refers to a specific

political problem. This is very naive. When you create a contemporary character who talks about his life in a given country, whoever the man and whatever he says, you are in the political arena."

Although she is no longer a militant, Marguerite Duras is always ready to bring her support to any action when she feels it might be needed. At the beginning of this year, along with Jean Genet, Monique Wittig and several other personalities, she sat-in at the headquarters of the union of French employers, to protest against the death on New Year's eve of five African workers who were asphyxiated by the fumes of a kind of stove they had improvised, their landlord—who was making fortunes by organising dormitories for immigrant labourers in derelict premises—having refused to give them heat, because they had been a little late in paying their rent.

Since she left the Communist Party she has also belonged to an action committee of writers-students which functioned for about a year. "But that was different. It was May '68 and then it was inconceivable to not be a militant. Of course, should it happen again, I would be in the street, part of the spontaneity of the street. Today she has great respect for Sartre's commitments. "His behaviour is exemplary. If only all French intellectuals had the same courage. Of course, people criticise him. That's inevitable. For whatever he might do, he'll always be the victim of the malediction cast upon intellectuals by the Communist Party mostly, in virtue of an outdated working-class fetish, which is nothing but racism."

Marguerite Duras feels very strongly about Women's Lib. Recently, she signed—with 342 other women—a petition for the legalisation of abortion, admitting that she, herself, had once aborted illegally. "I don't believe there is a priority of one struggle upon another. They all stem at the same thing. And you can't call yourself revolutionary, if you're opposed to the Women's Lib movement. And yet, so many do. Maybe this alienation is the deepest-rooted of all. And not only in men, either. I know, the first instinctive reaction in front of Women's Lib is one of modesty. One is ashamed, one is shocked because what hadn't moved for thousands of years suddenly starts to move. And, very often, the 'emancipated' women, those who function with ideas, but ready-made ideas, are the ones to be most shocked."

"On the contrary, a young woman working in a factory directly understands the claims of Women's Lib movements. Of course she lives the alienation daily. And yet, we are all equal in front of this oppression. A woman writer, for instance, is not a man writer. Only five years ago, certain newspapers still carried columns called 'Women's books'. When I read this, I see 'Blacks' books, or 'Jews' books'. . . . Of course, women are still searching to find their specific means of militancy. Therefore, very often these means appear ridiculous. But one mustn't fall into that trap. What is ridiculous, after all? Nothing, an outdated notion, a word void of any meaning in front of the novelty of an action. Ridicule is a totally reactionary word."

I asked her what all these struggles add up to; how did she picture the outcome of the Revolution?

"A new state of the human being, man and woman. It is yet unforeseeable, but it will probably consist—for 80 per cent at least—of the destruction of conceit, of selfishness, of 'virtility', so raised by mothers of warriors, by heads of states and chiefs in general, whether they be fascist or socialist."

THOMAS WISEMAN

The truth of the matter is that Peter Hall is 40 (which is a dirty trick to play on a wunderkind) and this is a time when you realise that there are things you don't have time for

THE WHOLE BUSINESS of being a prodigy has suffered a severe setback. Let's face it, as a result of Peter Hall's decision to give up his post of director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, on the grounds that 26 weeks of the year isn't sufficient time to run an opera house.

This is bad news for all of us who cherished the idea that while we ourselves might not be able to tie our shoe laces while drinking our coffee and reading the papers, some prodigy could run the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and make box-office films, direct plays, and write columns for press, and keep everyone happily informed of these various activities means of press, radio and TV.

I had thought of Peter Hall as man for all media, and it's disappointing to discover that there are things even he can't fit in; that for a self-made man, his sense of extended by electronic means, there is such a thing as too much. I rather hope that the truth of the matter is a terrible row, some confrontation between Lord Drc and the co-directors, and that it's about 26 weeks of the year not enough to run an opera house transparently feeble cover story, if you can't run an opera house weeks of the year, the very foun of Peter Hall are shaken.

It has been Peter's great fail all things to all media; p. Pinter in his silences when d. Pinter; vocal as a diva at the House; good copy to the press; commercial in the movies; a political administrator; a fellow art author. Does his resolute Covent Garden mean that the end even to his versatility? his time is subject to the sar tions as other people's?

Disheartening to think it so. One was impressed by th. had got it organised so that e. dovetailed neatly, the Rolls. the production meeting conv. publicity lined up. He'd got to a fine art, it seemed. And says he can't sit in Covent. What went wrong?

Could it be that he was def. time? I have a theory that like Peter Hall, who manag. more than the rest of us, bel. time can be saved, that it. enough time-saving techniques. up having more time than you wish.

On this basis, you can do ever just a matter of saving enou. somewhere else. If anyone co. that time theory work it wa. Hall with his remarkable capa. expanding time like a suitcase. it would take anything he wa. put in it. But evidently not. Garden too.

The truth of the matter Peter Hall is 40 (which is a dir. to play on a wunderkind) and a time when you realise that th. things you don't have time for. time, which was formerly on yo. —directing "Waiting for God. 24, running the Royal Shakt. Company at 26—turns nasty. can't remain the youngest. The. with being a Boy Wonder is th. is no future in it.

Peter Hall's finding out that h. also run (and revolutionise) Royal Opera is perhaps on a g. scale but it's the sort of thing th. artists have discovered as they. 40. The end of the high pulse b. creativity, of wondrous works.

Now it is not a bad thing to up the impossible objectives of youth at 40; but will people let. We are entranced by the wund. and want his marvels to go on fo. And while he reward him will be dazed attention, he must p. ally strive to outdo his pr. prodigies.

Reading their public utterances sees how compelled such people by our expectations of them, how feel all the time that they must something out of the hat. Peter has had that driven look about his some time now, discussing his sli. masks, his nervous tensions, or la. them, his true stature, whether. really as good as everybody thin. is. (Modestly, he doubts it. And he may be found out.) One sens. him that desire to top the chart. real life, too, as the saying goes.

He is not the only one. Probably. talent is ruined by the desire to o. itself than by drink.

It makes me wonder whether h. been a boy wonder is not the t. terrible apprenticeship of all. tainly the record is daunting. Few those who have been dazzling in youth have succeeded in making transition into middle age witho. kind of premature world weariness. all-bracing sense of déjà vu. I. the penalty of having seen too m. in visions when young.



Peter H.

review

VICTORIA AND ALBERT

Hugo Cole

Philomusica

COOL northern breezes blew into the sultry Raphael Cartoon Room at the V and A with the first movement of Robert Simpson's second symphony written for the London Chamber Orchestra in 1955 and played on Sunday by the new Philomusica Orchestra under David Littaur. Inevitably, the music reminds one of Sibelius, but not so much in surface mannerisms as in basic qualities of real value that are very rare in contemporary music. Simpson is given to plain and direct musical statement, developing his motives with an exemplary thoroughness that occasionally makes one want to skip to the next chapter (if one could do that in music). But which at any rate makes sure that we all follow clearly what he is doing. Nothing is cryptic; the scoring is designed, not for atmospheric effects, but to clarify linear movement, and the music, in spite of its occasional languor, seems to grow at the right speed for the things that it has to say. The first movement and the set of variations that form the third movement hold interest over long spans of time, not by laying on a series of brilliantly contrasted events, but by encouraging the listener to explore in depth limited tracts of country.

I like the way in which Simpson holds back important motives for late appearance, like characters that come in only in the second act of a play to give a new twist to the plot. The inventive way in which themes influence each other and change character as the work goes on is always convincing. The general sound level is often high, the tone of voice emphatic: Simpson was no doubt commissioned to write a chamber symphony, but in the last movement particularly, he goes in for the large gestures and massive block-scoring that can be suggested well enough in this resonant hall by a small group, but which would come off still better in the conventional full-orchestral form that the work seems to imply.

Patricia Lynden was soloist in the Mozart G-major flute concerto K313 and the Bach's Second Suite. She has a particularly beautiful flute register, but on this occasion without the sparkle or devilment that both works sometimes need. David Littaur set an unrealistically slow speed for the first

movement of the Mozart, but at other times both he and the orchestra showed real understanding of each other's needs and those of the music.

QEH

Terry Coleman

Poetry

FROM Friday to Sunday 10 poets of, I think, six nationalities, have been reading their work in this year's Poetry International at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Not all poetry gains by being read aloud, and not all poetry survives translation, and so it is strange (but pleasing) to be able to say, after having been present at two evenings and heard nine poets out of 10, that Poetry International succeeds pretty well.

Those poets whose work is written in English have an easier time. Auden comes along, gets lots of love and applause from the audience, and reads familiar poems. It is as well some are familiar, because his Anglo-American voice, coming over the microphones, is not easy to follow. Basil Bunting, reciting in Northumbrian about Halting Herds and the Custom of Combat and a girl he met in some mountains, got an ovation, which seemed to surprise him.

But it can also be a disadvantage to be too clearly understood. It would have been better if Denise Levertov, born in England, living in America, writing in English, could have been hearing a foreign language. Miss Levertov has been lecturer at Vassar, a Guggenheim Fellow, the recipient of grants, and an active supporter of draft resistance. All this is admirable equipment for a really fashionable and bad poet, who writes with bathos about Vietnam, and the students killed at Kent State, and so on. Her verse includes in-words like creep, funk, and bastard. I caught the phrase "Hypocrite lecture," which shows I suppose that she has read Baudelaire, and at another time I thought I heard her say, "To be a field's navel at dawn."

Then there are the poets whose native language is not English. One of these, Ernst Jandl, an Austrian, is a natural showman and entertainer, who plays with the sound of words. "Lustig," he says, and lustig it certainly sounds when he breaks it down into "Lus lus, tig tig tig tig tig." When sound and sense go together even in a foreign language, that's something. But I think the festival was at its most successful with two Israeli poets, T. Carmi and Yehuda Amichai, and particularly with their love poems.

Come, beloved (I wrote about you two days ago, and your young memory stings my hands like a nettle) That is Carmi. And then I remem-

ber one poem by Amichai. There is the narrator and his girl, in the sand, she with one leg in the east and one in the west, and he in the middle looking to the sides with suspicion, roaring awfully. I do not know any Hebrew but I guess, from the sound of the translations, that these poems contain echoes of the poetry of the Old Testament.

Patrick Garland and Charles Osborne read the English translations of the foreign poems, and did so very well indeed, without intruding at all. They also directed the evenings, and I should like to make two suggestions to them. First, could the programme print translations of the poems to be spoken? This time some of the poems were there, but not all. And secondly, could the auditorium lights be left up, so that you can, if you like, follow the poems in print as they are read aloud?

RADIO 4

Gillian Reynolds

The Snatch

LIVERPOOL "8" lives on the doorstep of the city's two cathedrals, its university, its Philharmonic Hall and also, it seems from a radio programme yesterday, on the verge of a total breakdown in community relations with the police. Listeners to *The World This Week* and on Radio 4 will have heard a condensed version of a programme put out in full on Radio Merseyside later, the first of a new documentary series called "Dossier." Called "The Snatch" this opening programme examines the ways in which different people consider that the police in the Liverpool 8 district and, in particular, that special unit within the police known as the task force, seem to be using unnecessary force and violence in their operations.

The programme examined two cases, one of which is now the subject of an internal police inquiry, in which coloured residents of the area have been stopped, searched, and charged with illegal possession of marijuana. The men involved were known in the area for their involvement in community activities, one for his work through a local church whose minister said he had been "fabbergasted" by the charges, and through sport (he had at one time actually been invited to coach the police basketball team). Although the cases were quite separate, both claimed the drug had been planted on them and both were acquitted on trial.

These two cases were set within the wider context of community relations. The testimonies were heard of a city doctor, a social worker, and a serving police officer which built up a picture of a section of the community, the coloured section, being put under

particular stress by certain police activities. Mrs Margaret Simey, the city councillor through whose pressures the inquiry into one of the arrests was set up, emphasised the need for some improvement to be made in the form of registration of complaints against the police and stressed the need for continuing mutual confidence between the police and the community. Another councillor spoke of an amazing incident in Liverpool 8 recently when people who had been attending a meeting of the National Council for Civil Liberties were apparently deliberately harassed by two policemen who were subsequently persuaded by the five or six other officers waiting in the police jeep to stop.

Local radio works under stresses and pressures of its own which makes in-depth documentary reporting a rare event. In this programme, produced and narrated by Tony Wolfe and David Maker, Radio Merseyside were at last heard to broadcast one of the murmurs in the city's heartbeat.

NOTTINGHAM

Gareth Lloyd Evans

A Close Shave

I SUPPOSE IF I were reviewing a farce written by Georges Feydeau in a translation at the Nottingham Playhouse under normal circumstances I would be asking pretty pointed questions in deathless prose. I can imagine, for example, "Why this piece de resistance after its first production in 1922?" or "Is Feydeau the eminence grise of French comedy?" or *Faute de mieux*, is Peter Meyer's translation a good one? or even, "Who, mes enfants, is Peter Meyer?"

But the situation is not normal. Nottingham is in the grips of an arts festival and cosmopolitan people with European-sounding names like Stan Barstow, George Macbeth, John Trevelyan, and Edward Lucie-Smith, and a hundred others, are all up there doing their queiques choses like mad. It is all, truly, madly gay, with a West Indian band bonging outside the theatre before and after performances. So this is no time to be asking questions. I merely state that the play went pretty well on a nicely executed set by Patrick Robertson, with exquisite costumes by Rosemary Vercoe and a spanking (oo la la) production by Stuart Burge.

The production technique employed is exactly right for these nineteenth-century farces about argent and director which telegraph themselves so desperately. It is to point the lines emphatically and to employ jerky silent film actions. It makes you think that what you are experiencing is twice as funny as it really is. Jimmy Thompson (a castaway from the Pinky and Perky show) is a past master at making things seem twice as funny as

they really are, and he is admirably supported by all the company but especially by Susan Litter, Angela Richards, Paul Dawkins, Neil Fitzwilliam, and David Dodimead. If you're really keen on criticism in depth in this hot weather I think this translation seems unsure of itself. But who cares? It's funny enough and it's as good an introduction to the Common Market as you're likely to get.

NORTHAMPTON

Myfanwy Kitchin

William Roberts

"FILLING in shell holes" is a small sketch of a figure composition that William Roberts drew of the village of Fampoux in the spring of 1917. He is still drawing figure compositions, now of West Indian ladies buying flowers, hotel cooks at work, men felling a tree, the Vorticist Movement, the Royal Academy, and now his heavily-styled figures would not look out of place amongst the work of some young figurative artists.

A painting called ("The Toast") has a dozen people standing stiffly round a long table. They all formally raise their glasses and even in this ceremonious attitude he gets individuality into the action. The same accurate observation of gestures makes a composition of a swimming instructor demonstrating at the side of a bath. The inevitable side-lighting makes the modelling of forms emphatic, with cross-hatching. All but the early compositions are characteristically heavy-handed. The little drawings of the First World War period are tentative and delicate. These figures are anonymously blank, just bodies, heads, arms and legs. He draws only the movements—several versions of the twist of the figure as soldiers shovel, as they hurl stones down. It makes an angular composition of diagonal. One standing upright has the only significant individuality of an officer's belt. The only curves are the semi-circles of the shell-holes. When Roberts was observing that war he was at the same time fighting his own art battles with some of the avant-garde movement. He had the revolutionary spirit. The Vorticist Movement faded. Roberts still had his style and his people.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

FASHION GUARDIAN



Ossie Clark

A lucky thing happened on the way to the Quorum

IN THE SUMMER of 1965, the work of one third year fashion design student at the Royal College of Art stood out from the rest. The student was called Ossie Clark—Ossie short for Oswald, Oswald short for Oswaldtwistle, the Lancashire village from which his parents came. And it was from Manchester College of Art that Ossie won his place at the RCA. On the evidence of his final year's work, he was asked by Woodlands, the Knightsbridge store, to design a special range of fashions for a British Fortnight. Woodlands is now no more, but for Ossie that British Fortnight was the first lucky thing that happened to him on the way to the Quorum.

Quorum at that time was a boutique run by four girls—four girls, Ossie says, with more money than sense. It was the heyday of "swinging London." New boutiques were opening every week and the casual rate among amateurs was high. Ossie suggested turning Quorum into a wholesale business, as well as retail; and things began to get organised in 1966 when Quorum moved to Radnor Walk. The rather outrageous things Ossie designed attracted the kind of customers that get a boutique talked about. Julie Christie and Marianne Faithfull among them. By this time the Quorum team consisted of Alice Pollock, Ossie Clark, and Celia Birtwell. Celia had studied fabric design at Manchester College of Art when Ossie was there. Two years ago they married and they now have one child, another coming. Celia designs all the printed and embroidered fabrics used by Ossie, all exclusive to Quorum.

In 1969 Radley Fashions and Textiles bought a majority share in the business; and thus soundly financed the Quorum shop was moved to the King's Road, with workrooms and wholesale showrooms nearby in Burnall Street. From then on there were three collections a season to produce: Ossie Clark for Quorum, Alice Pollock for Quorum, and Ossie Clark for Radley. This last is a modified version of his Quorum collection in less expensive fabrics. Exports were building up, and last autumn a direct approach came from the French firm of Mendes who make the clothes for Yves Saint Laurent's Rive Gauche collections. They suggested there should be an Ossie Clark prêt à porter collection, made in Paris and distributed by Mendes. Ossie went over to Paris for a two month spell to choose fabrics and work with Mendes, and the first collection, for autumn 1971, is now being sold to French and American shops. It is not being sold to English shops, but the collection was included in the Quorum autumn fashion show at the Royal Court Theatre last month.

To suit French and American taste, Ossie's Paris collection is rather more restrained than his Quorum collection; but at this Royal Court show it was modelled in a similarly sexy manner and the restraint was not evident. On the wave-length of "it's chic to be vulgar," the model girls emphasised and exaggerated every element of Ossie himself denies that he is deliberately designing to bring out the last in a woman. He explains the evidence to the contrary by saying "I design

to make women aware of their bodies." He only cares to dress girls with beautiful bodies, and is not interested in women who want clothes as camouflage.

Well, of course, he has the highest authority for believing that the body is more than raiment; but I am sorry he should not extend his talents to raiment for those unblest by beautiful bodies. I also regret that his Quorum collection is limited to late day clothes. When I asked why this is so, he told me, "Right now I am in a dross mood." Right soon, however, there is hope he may move into a more outdoor mood, a mood for street clothes, day clothes, clothes to wear between nine and six. Most young designers nowadays seem to take the easy way out, designing leisure and party clothes that require much less expertise in cut and workmanship. But Ossie Clark has everything at his finger tips. He can design clothes that last beyond the fashions and fantasies of a season. Nearly five years ago he made some snakeskin coats that are still being ordered. In 1967 when skirts were universally short, he had the courage to go long, with a collection that included cropped jacket suits with midi skirts, also gaucho pants. Two years ago he made a long jacket and pants suit that is on its way to becoming a "classic." In his next collection, which will be for spring 1972, I hope that he will disembarass himself from the prevailing forties influence and originate a new look that is relevant to the seventies.

Alison Adburham



BURNING ISSUE

cosmetics by
Pat Taylor

A GOOD BRAND NAME is, of course, worth its weight in any market place. And more and more firms with well-trusted names but products that may have only a tenuous link with the cosmetic industry are anxious to infiltrate the beauty market.

Now Chesebrough-Pond's have launched a Vaseline intensive care lotion for dry, taut skins. In spite of the name, the product does not contain petroleum jelly. It is based on an extra rich blend of emollients and moisturisers. Although it is marketed for dry skin on hands and body, it can be used on the face too. A few drops of the lotion are highly efficient in rehydrating parched skin, thus helping to restore a more healthy, supple state—in fact it needs to be applied sparingly as too much lotion results in an eventual moisture build-up that can make the skin feel slightly damp. It is available in two sizes (39p for 120gr. or 49p for 185gr.) from most chemists.

Johnson & Johnson, the baby toiletries concern, have a keen eye on the cosmetic market, with hopes no doubt nourished because some women swear by their baby oil as skin care aid. Now the firm have launched a new product, Baby Gel (27p for 38gr.) which they are aiming at both infants and adults. Based on a mineral oil, with lanolin and gelled for ease of application, it is being sold as an all-purpose product—everything from an after bath and after nappy change skin softener for babies to a make-up remover and skin conditioner or tan promoter for adult skins.

Johnson's state on the pack that "Baby Gel will help give you a faster, deeper tan because it contains no sunscreens, but be careful not to over-expose yourself to the sun." This is a curious and specious statement. The fact is that the process of tanning only comes into play while skin is being turned. Hence for most skin types safe and painless tanning can only be assured with the protection of an effective sunscreening agent which reduces the amount of potentially damaging ultra violet rays as well as moderate initial exposure to sun. The American technical magazine "Drug and Cosmetic Industry" has stated: "Although a number of vegetable oils will absorb some active light, mineral oil is almost completely transparent and thus useless for preventing tanning."

I queried the suntanning claim with Johnson's. Their spokesmen felt that I was splitting hairs as "an oil does help to moisturise skin; we point out a lack of sunscreen which doesn't aid tanning and do warn against excessive exposure."

For my money Baby Gel is an excellent infant preparation and a good lubricant for adult skin though I personally prefer something with more "zip" for cleansing purposes. It's fine use as a skin soother after suntanning too, but as an aid to fast, suntanning—oh no.



TOP: by Alice Pollock, "Last Minute" cape top and matching skirt—skirt quilted to hip then flaring out; made to order, £55. Shoes by Zapata.

LEFT: by Ossie Clark, "Patti Suit" in wool embroidered crepe (matching waistcoat underneath) and yellow blouse, £142. Ankle strap shoes with high straight heel, £13.50 at Zapata, 49 Old Church Street, SW 3.

ABOVE: by Ossie Clark, green pineapple printed moroccan dress with suede bib down front and suede band under bust, £26 (also at Liberty, Regent Street).

ABOVE RIGHT: by Ossie Clark, "Sweet Dreams" dress in printed moroccan, flower print on black background, large red artificial poppy at shoulder, £19. (Also available at Fenwicks, New Bond Street.) Shoes by Zapata.

RIGHT: by Alice Pollock, "Willy Rambler" smock in corvella flannel, cream and blue, £17.75. Can be worn unbelted.

ALL CLOTHES available from August at Quorum, 113 King's Road, SW 3 and Just Looking, King's Road.

Pictures by Frank Martin

Model: Ika Hindley



Just Looking

Death and politics in Ulster

Another British soldier was murdered in cold blood in Belfast last night. He was shot in the chest by a sniper in the Falls Road area. The murder came at the end of a day when the Orange marches had passed off peacefully. It also coincided with the announcement by the Social Democratic and Labour Party that its six MPs will withdraw from Stormont and form their own assembly. The reason for this withdrawal is the deaths of two young men in Londonderry, and the refusal by Lord Balmaloe at Westminster yesterday to set up a public inquiry into the circumstances in which the army shot them. The army says they were armed. The Catholic community in Derry says they were not.

The British Government would have been wiser to grant the inquiry, though it is doubtful whether even the most judicial decision would have been believed in Derry if it vindicated the army. What is profoundly disturbing is the lack of reality now being shown by Opposition MPs, community leaders, and others. What is unchallenged is that the soldiers stood in the streets of Derry for three nights before the deaths last week, receiving a ghastly hail of stones, petrol bombs, and nail bombs. The crowd which threw those missiles also sheltered men who, the army says, fired sixty shots at the soldiers. No shots were fired by the army until the fourth night, but two of those killed.

Do the leaders of the Derry Catholics really believe that soldiers can be asked to take such treatment for ever without being allowed to use their weapons to preserve their own lives? The authorities can do something to prevent civilians being killed in Derry and other Ulster towns through the strict instructions issued to the troops on when they should shoot. But there can be no doubt what is the most effective way to prevent such deaths. It is to stop the murderous assaults on the soldiers by crowds of hooligans. A good start to the peacekeeping efforts of the

SDLP and others would be a condemnation of Mrs Marie Drum, the IRA recruiter who said at a public meeting in Derry on Sunday that there was only one thing wrong with throwing stones at soldiers: "It isn't effective because it doesn't kill them."

The decision of the main Opposition group to withdraw from Stormont may mark the end of another hopeful initiative. When Mr Faulkner announced his useful proposal to invite Opposition support for a new committee system which might give Catholics their first real influence on administration at Stormont, the Guardian suggested that he should add to the committees on public accounts, social services, industry, and the environment another one—on the central law and order issue.

That proposal was not well received at Stormont. Law and order, it was argued, was a practical matter to be dealt with by the Government and the security forces. But the issue on which the whole attempt to get minority cooperation may now founder is precisely the kind which ought to be discussed in an inter-party committee. Law and order, far from being a technical subject for the experts, is the most acutely political matter in Ulster.

The hasty action of the Opposition, however, raises doubts about whether Mr Faulkner's initiative ever had any hope of success. It must be discouraging for even the most determined liberal optimist in Belfast—and there are some—when at the first new sign of trouble the SDLP forgets cooperation and demands from Whitehall "a political solution which will be meaningful and acceptable to those we represent": while Mr Lynch in Dublin calls for a declaration that the British Government wants to encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement. Both statements are a dangerous descent into cloud cuckoo land. They feed the very fears among Protestants which make the prospect of a policy of life and let live in Ulster seem ever more distant.

Revolution Rumanian-style

Strange schizophrenic Rumania has done it again. The country's combination of a tight, ultra-centralised and closed society at home and an open door in trade and foreign relations has been underlined once more. On the one hand Rumania has just introduced legislation making it the first Warsaw Pact country to allow Western capital to set up joint companies on its territory. At the same time President Ceausescu has launched another of those periodic and puritan campaigns calling on his people for increased revolutionary zeal. Films that "popularise the bourgeois way of life" are to be forbidden while the large Western corporations that do exactly the same thing are to be invited in.

It is one of those twists that highlight the paradox of what is now known as "national communism." In a world of superpowers and realpolitik national self-interest is more tenacious than ideology. If there is any logic in Rumania's position, it is the logic of impatience. A small country, anxious to develop fast and unwilling to be tied in too closely with its giant Russian economic neighbour, Rumania turns to the other nearby source of help. It wants advanced Western technology and it wants capital. Hence the new laws, which are probably more favourable even

than the concessions granted to Western business by Yugoslavia in 1967. Rumania itself will hold at least 51 per cent of the equity of the new joint projects, but foreign companies will have little difficulty in repatriating their profits after tax.

Impatience too lies behind President Ceausescu's call for the development of a "revolutionary spirit" at home. His recent long visit to China and what he saw of the cultural revolution clearly impressed him. He wants to do the same in his country. No alcoholic drinks in young peoples' cafés. More appearances by workers and peasants on television. Frowning on "artistic fashions borrowed from the capitalist world." (This is not the first time the President has tried to discourage mini-skirts. Not surprisingly the campaigns have never caught on.) Encouraging volunteers to go in for community work. The expansion—an odd one, this—of satirical journals and of "artistic agitation brigades to generalise advanced attitudes." Like the leaders of other developing countries, Rumania's President wants somehow to instil a feeling of hard work, national identity, patriotism, and collective responsibility. But the mentality of the kibbutz does not easily grow in a closed, top-heavy, and restrictive society.

Scotland's winter wind

The Scottish economy is in deep distress. In today's Commons debate the Government will have to answer serious charges of indifference, neglect, and misjudgment. Unemployment is already as bad as it could possibly be for the time of year and will rise higher in the winter. Nobody yet knows what will happen to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, except that there will be less work not more. The company which recently took over the Admiralty torpedo factory at Alexandria is closing down already. The Government's new special development area scheme for the whole of west Scotland has attracted virtually no new industry since it started in February. Even the hopeful new towns are feeling the recession and losing hope.

If Mr Gordon Campbell replies today—as he probably will—by saying that he is about to spend more on Scottish roads this is not enough. The Scots need to be allowed to make things, to create real exportable wealth. Mr Campbell must know, also, that the Government is now being criticised by friends as well as enemies. Lord Clydesmuir, Chairman of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is as much a part of the Scottish establishment as Edinburgh Castle. Last week he said publicly in Edinburgh what he had just told Mr John Davies privately in London.

"There is a widespread impression," Lord Clydesmuir told Mr Davies, "that there is a lack of understanding on the part of the Government of the damage that is being caused in Scotland

and a lack of real commitment by the Government to an effective regional policy as it affects Scotland."

Lord Clydesmuir also told Mr Davies that the Government's "astringent" policy towards industry in Britain as a whole was hurting Scotland badly. The policy might be doing good elsewhere but the impression was emerging that its effect on Scotland was "entirely adverse." The unemployment situation was grave, Lord Clydesmuir said, and would deteriorate seriously before the winter.

Whatever Mr Gordon Campbell says today there is probably nothing effective that he can do now to keep unemployment down this winter. He and his colleagues have left it too late. Public works, though useful, will not suffice. Next year, perhaps, a reflationary policy could begin to help, but even a general reflation will not put Scotland right. Scottish industry still contains too much capacity that is old or that produces goods which the world no longer wants. The Government ought not to be content to fob Scotland off with a dose of reflation whenever Lord Clydesmuir makes common cause with the Scottish TUC. Nor should Mr Gordon Campbell rely too heavily on the longer-term benefits of a large new steel-works at Hunterston. There are many circumstances outside his control which could send that steelworks somewhere else, or prevent its being built at all. Now more than ever the Government must concert with industry a development policy that will not just send jobs to Scotland but will make them grow there.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: In the long narrow pool in the sandy machair close to the fjord, a little tern was fishing, working methodically up the length of the water and then flying back to repeat the process. The dainty yellow-billed bird dived repeatedly, disappearing completely under the water. But frequently it seemed to skim something off the surface in the manner of a marsh tern. We had watched it for several minutes, for it was not at all shy, when it was joined by another of its kind. Almost immediately both terns began to scream and left the pool as a larger bird with darker plumage appeared. This was a hobby, which swirled over the pool and the surrounding machair with apparently inconsequent flight exactly like an enormous swallow. Presumably it was catching the insects which normally supplement its diet of swallows, skylarks and other small birds. The terns must have recognised that the hobby was not a predator which they need fear, for they soon returned to their fishing and, although they screamed when the falcon flew very near, they took no further notice of it. Nearby were many plants of henbane with sinister pale yellow purple-veined flowers and evil smell, and a group of the tall silver-felted cotton-thistle which is also called the Scotch thistle, although it does not grow wild in that country.

L. P. SAMUELS

FOCUS ON EUROPE: Farmer Jim prepares for a difficult harvest



HER MAJESTY'S Minister of the Crown, Jim Prior, is in the front-line of the Market battle on all three counts: Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. He also has to lead his own forces in his Lowestoft constituency where already there is a brisk battle of anti-Market sniper fire. Lowestoft makes a good testing ground. If Jim Prior can swing his own constituents in behind him on the Market road, the Government should not have much trouble with the country as a whole.

For the moment it is the anti-Market forces in the constituency who are making the running. The opposition from the inshore fishermen was predictable but the emergence of one of the country's staunchest branches of the Keep Britain Out movement in Southwold is one of the Great Debate's oddities.

Nowhere could be more Conservative than Southwold—a small, pleasant seaside town where the leading citizens find difficulty in avoiding referring to the "gentle." Almost to a man, the anti-Market forces there are people who worked and voted to put the 1945 Labour MP out and Jim Prior into Parliament in 1959.

"We are very British here in Southwold," affirmed the leader of the Southwold activists, Dr J. C. Leedham-Green. And looking across the South Green to the exquisitely gardened cottages, it was obvious that life in this charming backwater—a Cranford of East Anglia—could be wholly satisfying.

It is this emotional attachment to the fading pattern of traditional English country town life that provides the motivation for most of the Southwold group, although Dr Leedham-Green will argue a case on national or international economic grounds. He has also taken the trouble to visit the EEC headquarters in Brussels to hear their side. He returned unconvinced.

Lowestoft is one of the three constituencies where Keep Britain Out is holding its own referendum on the Market, and will be the first to produce a result. Voting forms are in the post and the result is expected on July 26. At this stage in the Great Debate virtually everybody expects an anti-Market majority.

All along Jim Prior has discounted this or any other referendum. "I have my own ways of finding out the views

● **TODAY**, the Guardian series on the Common Market moves to the scene of the "great debate" in Lowestoft, the constituency of Mr Heath's front-line Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior. JOHN FAIR-HALL reports on a crop of local antagonisms.

of my constituents," he said. A particular objection is to the referendum's timing—before the pro-Market campaign has got under way.

One of the awkwardnesses of the referendum for Mr Prior is that the anti-Market forces insist that he gave his constituents a promise—a general election speech—that he would vote according to the majority's wishes. Certainly this is what many people at his meetings, including local reporters, understood him to mean.

Mr Prior contends that he never went beyond a promise that if the electorate were against entry, his decision would take account of their views, but also of wider issues and the area's future prosperity. In other words, Jim's for "in," whatever the referendum.

The fishing industry is not such a problem in Lowestoft as in areas such as Scotland or the South West. The big Lowestoft deep sea fleet fish the North Sea, mainly round the Dogger Bank, and so are not directly concerned with the retention of the 12-mile limits. They want the six-mile limits retained for fish conservation and this the Government is committed to.

The trawler owners' big worry is prices. They don't like the pricing arrangements of the Common Fishing Policy and want a guarantee that the Continentals will not ruin their market by dumping prices. Placed—a fish which the British appreciate but the Continentals will seldom eat—is the main fish for Lowestoft. Supply and demand have been kept in balance by a complete ban on foreign vessels landing fish.

In the pubs the fishermen still talk of casting loose the lines of any Continental fishermen who try to land fish at Lowestoft, whatever may be agreed with Brussels. The owners, however, talk of price guarantees, and if they were

forthcoming would probably accept Market entry without too much fuss.

Mr Prior also sees the deep sea fleet's problem as one of marketing. "The whole fishing issue is still wide open," he told me. "If the trawlers can get a good withdrawal price for plaice, then they're on a pig's back."

The inshore fishermen's case is more complicated. They want the full 12-mile limits retained, partly to conserve fish stocks, partly to keep trawlers from fouling up the two-mile long cod lines they lay at right angles to the shore. Their case is weakened by the fact that the lining usually takes place outside the six-mile limits, where British, Belgian, and French trawlers already have the right to fish, and it is usually cargo ships that foul their lines. There is also the point that the capital invested in the 22 registered Lowestoft inshore boats is only about £225,000, or the equivalent of say three big Suffolk farms.

The farmers generally accept the entry terms and some are looking forward to a few fat years on EEC cereals and beef prices. Jim Prior with his 300 acres is one of them, even though his farm income last year was well below the average.

In spite of Mr Prior's bristling confidence about the constituency's fruit growers—"They're efficient. They'll be all right"—the fruit growers remain worried. One of the half dozen big apple growers is a Keep Britain Out supporter.

Farmers, fishermen, and the Southwold group—all are significant, but all are minorities. Probably the majority of the electorate are going to be swayed by national rather than local arguments.

The local Labour Party is without a candidate at the moment, and so far has not involved itself in the debate.

TOMORROW: How the EEC would affect our global involvements

THE MARKET DEBATE: LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A 'dinosaur dignity' that claims respect

Sir,—One feels much less respect for the Peter Shores of this world than for the Neil Martens. While the latter rightly isolate the essence of the Common Market argument, political unification in a finite if long period with Europe, and oppose it with the dinosaur dignity of their type of Tory (I write as another type of Tory and a marketeer) the former laboriously argue the statistics (which the Martens rightly ignore) and try to make a case on statistical grounds for turning down a settlement which their own Government was seeking and which their own Minister in charge of negotiations, George Thompson, says he would have been glad to accept. The Martens are easy to respect because they make it clear that no terms could satisfy them. The Shores are hard to take because, although this is true of them, too, they cannot work up the honesty to say so.

K. Muir McKeivley, F.I.A.
49 Moor Green Lane,
Birmingham B13 8 NE.

Sir,—Your report on the Greenwich by-election may have done less than justice to the voters of this borough. If many others here were presented with the same dilemma as myself then sympathy may not have been the main reason for the low turn-out.

What else could I do but abstain? For 25 years I have supported Labour, but as a convinced believer that Britain should join the European Community I could not bring myself to vote for a Labour candidate who is so strongly opposed to it. The Conservative candidate was a pro-Marketeer, but I could not vote for him either, because of other aspects of Conservative policy.

If, as now seems likely, Harold Wilson leads Labour into opposition to entry this will be the biggest act of political chicanery it has been my misfortune to experience. No wonder our socialist friends in Europe are becoming increasingly dismayed at what is happening here.

R. E. Martin,
66 Shooters Hill Road,
Blackheath, SE 3.

Life's labour lost

Sir,—Apart from a once-only flirtation with the Liberals I have always voted Labour, but I am beginning to have a horrible feeling that next time I may have to vote Tory on the Common Market issue.

Having travelled Europe fairly extensively within a business context I am generally very impressed with what I see particularly with all the EEC partners. It is an absolute "must" that we become a fully integrated part of Europe in the fullest possible sense and the present terms for our entry are as good as they will ever be and compare favourably with the terms negotiated by the previous government.

I am a strong Labour sym-

pathiser and feel that they are much fairer, more compassionate and certainly the party for the workers and by that I mean all workers including management. However if the Labour Party is going to oppose EEC entry purely on negative and partisan grounds it can write off my support.

Conversely I expect it to gain support from Tory anti-market-ers for the worst possible reasons, they probably feeling just as sick as I would by voting for the Tories for the first time in my life.—Yours sincerely,

Derek Palmer,
40 Cobs Way,
New Haw,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

Power parity—at a price

Sir,—Thank you for the service you performed in reproducing in full (July 8) the text of the White Paper on the United Kingdom and the European Community.

How fine and optimistic the last sentence of your leading article sounds! But as I see it the establishment of yet another block aimed at parity with existing power units will contribute nothing to the achievement of global harmony. However much the Government, you and other "pro-Market-ers" may dress it up, this grouping is, sad to say, almost exclusively motivated by the same old human weaknesses of greed, envy, and power mania—all of them detrimental in the extreme to stability and peace.

Little to fortify over-40s

Sir,—Anthony Harris (Guardian, July 8) talks of "the risk that some of our industries will be wiped out by the competition, as the Italians wiped out much of the domestic appliance industry in France and Germany." I think Mr Harris deserves praise for voicing this possibility, because as far as my reading on the subject of entry to the EEC is concerned he is in a minority of one.

If there are industries in this country which will be affected in the same way (and I am sure there are) what is going

whose seeds need soil of more unselfish fibre in which to take root, grow, and flourish.

I see no reason whatsoever why the British (like the Japanese, the Swiss, the Swedes) should not pursue indefatigably a policy of hard work at home and friendship, collaboration and trade with the peoples of the world at large—without any group membership to hamper and limit their global objectives. Our main preoccupation should be to ensure that the developing nations obtain a far greater and fairer share of global trade.—Yours truly,

Rosalind Schama,
108 Nell Gwynn House,
Sloane Avenue,
London SW 3.

to become of those people who will become redundant as a result? I am especially worried for those in the over-40 age group. It is known that they have the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment if they are made redundant at the present time, but if their skills also become redundant there is surely a distinct possibility that these people will be unemployed for the rest of their lives—a heavy price to pay.

Joseph A. Phillips,
6 Abbey Road,
Bingham,
Nottingham, NG13 8ED.

But the party is very much union based and with 20 branches of the anti-Market Transport and General Workers Union affiliated and a group of anti-Market schoolteachers actively against, feeling is anti-Market while decision awaits declaration of the national Labour line.

The agent reports a wave of Labour support. "People are helping us now who would have slammed the door on us at the general election," he said. Unemployment in the frozen food factories—Lowestoft's big employers—has been compounded the worries caused by price inflation.

As Minister and a close friend of the Prime Minister, Jim Prior brings to his constituency Great Debate the prestige of high office and this is likely to increase in pulling power as the October decision gets nearer.

But he also comes back to Lowestoft with a share of responsibility for rising prices. Local Tories as well as Labour supporters quote with irritation his advice to eat peaches if apples are too dear and the comment that housewives had not taken seriously Ted Heath's prices-at-a-stroke promise.

Mr Prior refutes any suggestion of losing touch with his constituents. "No member of the Government has closer contact with people in the street," he claimed.

From the start of this Government, he has been in the front line of the inflation and Market battle, he said, and in such circumstances few politicians could expect a smooth ride. He understood, he explained, if some of the Lowestoft Conservatives were worried when they saw their Member under attack.

That was not quite how people in Lowestoft put it. One lifelong Tory volunteered: "People here are getting the feeling that Jim is a bit dim."

But the pro-Market campaign has not yet got under way. The local Tory party officers are pro-Market to a man. Local advertising will start shortly and a series of public meetings begins on July 30.

Jim Prior is sure that public opinion will turn strongly towards the Market and is indeed already turning. Undoubtedly the tide is beginning to turn, but after the local low ebb, the flood has a long way to go to reach Market level high water.

Psychiatry: critic in perspective

Sir,—Your article in the Guardian (June 18) was somewhat misleading making me appear a malcontent knocking professional colleagues and British psychiatry indiscriminately. This is untrue.

My preface to "Sans Everything" was not directed against doctors but against brutality in institutions and misplaced loyalty which often covers up, condones and thus perpetuates such actions. I was reluctant to write the preface.

My allusion to "dud doctors" at a National Association for Mental Health Conference in 1963 was in answer to your own Miss Nesta Roberts's plea to the professionals to "let the public know what was wrong with the Mental Health Services."

My persistent objection, as member of a Hospital Management Committee, to a long waiting list for investigation, hospital care and treatment in Colchester was not of my colleagues but of the failure of the Health Services to deliver service to ill people when needed.

The fact that rare acts of brutality by attendant staff occur and that persistent absenteeism, neglect or professional incompetence of a very small minority of doctors is almost unassailable in the National Health Service seems to me to be wrong.

In pointing out, and refusing to perpetuate this unavailability I am not criticising the wonderful work, devotion and competence of the great majority of my colleagues whose esteem I value very highly.

Your article had one or two factual errors; I am Director of a State Hospital, not of the Department of Mental Hygiene; my American salary is not three times my English salary; in a mental hospital there are "glamorous admission wards," outpatient departments, many competent psychiatrists and a teaching programme as well as "long-stay" wards. To concentrate on the latter at the expense of the former would be negligent—to which I plead "not guilty."—Yours faithfully,

L. Russell Barton,
1600 South Avenue,
Rochester,
New York 14620.

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Private property, public squalor

those who exercise it. Thirteen years of power for the UDR has resulted in a complicated web of influences which, no doubt, any other party equally certain of holding the reins of government would have woven. Corruption is the rotten fruit of continuity if that word shocks, call it what you will. Friendship, good fellowship, mutual help, it is none of the word that matters, it is what it inevitably produces. Affairs calculated — if one may so put it, to produce violent "reactions."

These are now the most important considerations for the Labour Party. If Mr Heath can carry the question on the strength of his own votes then Mr Healey, Mr Mansfield and all other Labour MPs will have to vote against the motion, either to vote with their party or against it. At this moment they do not know and cannot know, whether there will be a vote or not. They do not know what public opinion will be saying then nor what will be the general political atmosphere or the state of the country. The political situation of the Government's policy for the economy, All they have done is to indicate which side they will be on in the worst possible of all circumstances. The Labour Party can retain its lifeblood, and the Government show a little sense, it may yet not be necessary for Labour MPs to walk to heel, goats to the right.

Tut, tut. What a reprehensible way for grown men to behave, cavorting with Gestapo Lil and a clockwork model of the Royal Scot when they could be boring everyone to death by talking politics or, better still, putting men out of work or declaring war on somebody.

The campus of the University of Dar-es-Salaam is as palatial as the Hebrew University in Jerusalem or Sussex by the sea. It looks and is out of place in Africa. The students are conscious that they are an élite but, forced to be one, they are determined to be a revolutionary vanguard. Many even argue that the University should close down for a year while students go out — perhaps with Nyerere among the Wagogo — and mount a massive literacy campaign.

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A party man at every Soviet manager's desk

By Gerald Segal

CHANGE of direction in Soviet management policy was laid down by the 24th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow in April of this year.

The preceding 23rd Congress in 1966 gave the go-ahead to a policy which involved an expansion of managerial authority, enterprise autonomy, and the use of such standard market criteria as profits and profitability.

By contrast, the 24th Congress unreservedly stressed the need for increased direct Communist Party control of economic organisation at all levels, the concentration of industry into centrally managed units, and the validity of comprehensive national economic planning to which market criteria must be subordinate.

The reassertion of the rôle of the party whose network, beginning with primary organisations in factories, farms, and service units of all kinds, winds its way through a territorially based hierarchy of local, regional, and republic committees to the Supreme Soviet, is a direct consequence of the political challenges to the reduction of economic reform in the Communist states from 1965.

The challenge to the party's authority was shown most clearly in Czechoslovakia in 1968, but in the Soviet Union, it became quite clear in 1967-8 after the initial effect of introducing capital markets and thereby compelling industry to use its spare capacity. If economic decentralisation were to proceed on management and market would become the motivating forces for the Soviet economy and not the party and the central plan which enshrines the targets necessary for the "building of communism."

For manifest political reasons, a halt was called to reform, but the economic

problems which provoked it in the first place remained. Looking back on the 1966-70 five-year plan in April of this year, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, admitted that almost all the plan targets were not achieved and more recently N. Rogovskii, a member of the State Planning Commission College, pointed out that the productivity targets had not been met and that the worst years had been 1968 and 1969.

Some recovery had been noted in 1970, but this was due to the party organisations taking over from the normal state management network and using the methods of "Socialist competition" and tight labour discipline in an attempt to compensate for the shortcomings in the conventional economic routines.

Thus V. Paputin, a Moscow party secretary, claimed in a recent article that the Moscow area had fulfilled the five-year plan production targets ten years ahead of schedule and its productivity targets within four years instead of five.

Rally workers

And he asked rhetorically: "How was it possible to make such substantial corrections in the plans?" and he answered himself: "By the initiative of the people born of Socialist competition." The party organisations knowing the real situation in the factories, rallying the workers to improve the production targets in competition with the party organisations of other factories.

The assertion of party authority above that of management—Managers are all party members but functionally their duties put them in a different class of command—has been written into the party statutes adopted by the 24th Congress.

The primary party organisations are given the right (paragraph 60) to check the activities of the administration in every conceivable unit in the country. The Soviet authorities are, of course, aware that although the party can check and pressure management, it cannot in fact assume the responsibility for day-to-day organisation and con-

trol. Having resisted enterprise autonomy, some new approach had to be provided.

This now takes the form of a concentration of industry into vast ministerial sectors, the main lines of control being Ministry (including departments); production associations; and enterprises. It is hoped to put these vast units on a commercial accounting basis (outlays to be covered by revenues in Soviet definitions). The aim is, as far as possible, to make the Ministries responsible for their own capital investment programmes.

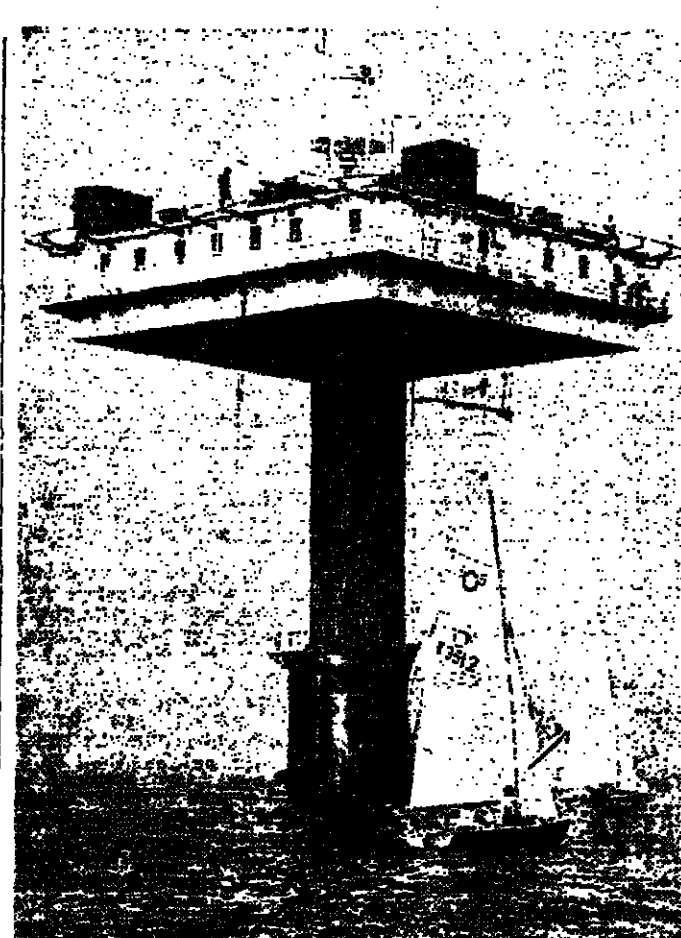
An experiment currently being tried in the Ministry of Instrumentation and Automation provides for a five-year accounting period, although some criticisms have been voiced in the Soviet Press that this is not long enough.

More wide-ranging criticisms have come from A. Kortunov, the Minister of the Soviet Gas Industry. He ignores the question of the rôle of the party and treats computers, which in Soviet writings are regarded as the panacea for the Soviet management problem, as being simply a means to improve managerial organisation.

He focuses on the perennial problem—the rights and responsibilities of management at all levels of the decision-making hierarchy. He is scathing of the current practice whereby managers avoid their responsibilities and refer all decisions to the ministerial collegium so that if the decision taken is correct, "they stand in the ranks of the heroes" and if incorrect "the collegium decided."

Kortunov therefore calls for the definition of managerial powers at all levels and this will also determine the rights of the enterprises vis-à-vis the production associations and of both in regard to the Ministries.

He also says the Ministries should enjoy more powers in the management of their own branches—and this is presumably a tilt against interference by the central planners and party authorities. Clearly if this line of criticism grows, the direction of Soviet management policy will have to change again.



The new £11-million Royal Sovereign light tower, which is due to come into operation in September will be visible to shipping within 46 miles. The new light, 104ft. above the sea off Eastbourne, will be operated by a three-man crew

Former Cunard director still against takeover

Mr Donald Forrester, the wealthy former Cunard director who is opposing the 185p per share offer by Trafalgar House, said after a meeting with the Cunard chairman, Sir Basil Smallpiece, yesterday, that he was still worried that Trafalgar House would eventually break up the company and "end up with cash that the shareholder ought to have."

Mr Forrester, who owns some 350,000 Cunard shares, said that Sir Basil gave no clue about the board's attitude on the £24 million bid, which it has still not yet commented on. He said: "If the Cunard board accepts 185p, I shall take them to task."

He told Sir Basil that if anyone was going to break up the company, it should be the board. Sir Basil has, however, made it very clear that he believes the company and its fleet should be kept going.

Mr Forrester said that, with assets of more than 300p, Cunard's balance sheet, a price of even 350p would be "weighted in favour of the purchaser rather than the shareholder."

Yesterday, Mr Forrester was still working on detailed sums to put together a firm estimate of Cunard's true value. "I still believe I would have more than 30 per cent backing from Cunard shareholders," he said. This is a significant figure, as he maintained that unless Trafalgar House got 75 per cent ownership, it would not be able to get full advantage from Cunard's tax losses and free depreciation.

Shares of Global Natural Resources Properties, the company holding the natural resources properties spun off from IOS Limited's Fund of Funds, will be issued to shareholders of FOF and Growth Resources Properties, two IOS mutual funds.

Global's assets consist of 95.9 per cent of the former assets of the FOF natural resources account and 5.1 million shares of Investment Properties International. Growth Resources Properties, which would be acquired by Global in exchange for 691,116 Global shares, has a 4.08 per cent interest in the former assets of the FOF natural resources account.

A statement, filed with the Department of Trade and Industry, has cleared the way for issuance of Global's shares through a Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation in London. Lawyers for Global said they expected distribution to start in the near future. While Global's assets were not valued in the statement, financial statements for Global covering the six months to December 31, 1970, would be issued in a few weeks.

The papers revealed that Resources Services Limited, an IOS affiliate, is entitled to fees based on Global's gross assets for various duties performed outside the United States, Canada, and Britain in its rôle as Global's managing director.

From May 1 to September 30, 1971, Resources Services is entitled to a fee equal to five-twelfths of 1 per cent of Global's gross assets. In each succeeding quarter, its fee would be one-quarter of 1 per cent of Global's gross assets. Resources Services, as managing director, also is entitled to expenses of \$295,620 incurred before May 1 by its directors or parent company.

Various contracts filed in connection with the statement in lieu of a prospectus show that James W. Roche, Global's new president, will receive a salary

Trading slump slashes S. W. Wood dividend

Trading of S. W. Wood group, the metal merchant, collapsed in the second half of last year and the company made a loss of £48,000, against profits of £452,000 pre-tax.

The directors also report that trading during the first few months of this current year shows no improvement and it would be imprudent "to expect a recovery before the autumn."

Profits for the full year ended March slumped from £759,000 to £130,000 pre-tax and the board is to pay a final dividend of just 5 per cent making 15 pence.

Against 27 1/2 pence. This is in contrast to the interim statement when the board said it hoped to at least maintain the dividend total.

At the attributable level profits worked out at £79,000 against £205,000. This extremely disappointing result stems from a fall in base metal prices and poor demand.

Samuel Webster sales soar

Samuel Webster, another brewery currently subject to takeover rumours, announced yesterday a 31 per cent increase in interim profits to £596,000 pre-tax on sales up 21 per cent against £4.5 million. The interim dividend raised one point to 6 pence.

The directors also report that in spite of the weather in June sales are well ahead of budget and "present indications are that sales for the full year will exceed £12.5 million."

This compares with £10.4 million for 1969-70.

Wharf wins its lease appeal

Shares of Wharf Holdings jumped 23p to 167p yesterday on the announcement that the company's appeal to redevelop Beale House in London had been successful and planning permission had been granted.

The board has already reached agreement, subject to contract, to lease the new development to Overseas Containers.

£940,000 offer for Britain

Marshall Cavendish, the publishing house, is to bid £940,000 for Britain Press. Agreed terms are 75p cash for each ordinary 20p share in Britain.

Britain, which came to the market in 1969, publishes the London Weekly Advertiser, Property Advertiser, National Advertiser, and Car Advertiser. Last year it increased profits from £85,000 to £140,000 against a prospectus forecast of £125,000.

B. B. Carbonising exceeds hopes

British Benzol Carbonising, the smokeless fuel group, comfortably topped its revised forecast.

S. Africa may seek IMF credit

South Africa will apply to the International Monetary Fund for a credit line unless the drain on the country's reserves is stopped within the next few months, the "Rand Daily Mail" reports.

South Africa has been running a balance of payments deficit for the past two years.

The trade deficit was nearly 100 million rand (£140 millions) in April and again in May. Gold and currency holdings declined 34.3 million rand (\$48 millions) to 556.4 million rand (\$779 millions) in the week ended last Wednesday, the South African Reserve Bank reported.

The "Rand Daily Mail" said a contingency decision to go to the IMF had been taken. South African Treasury officials were said to be waiting to see the latest of June's import and export figures before acting.

The newspaper said the Government would rather adopt this line than impose further import controls. It said South Africa would have no difficulty in getting an IMF credit which it said would be about 300 million rand (\$450 millions).

cast and yesterday announced pre-tax profits of £560,000 for the year ended March.

The result compares with the prospectus forecast last August of £600,000 which was revised to £500,000 in the interim report in December. Profits for 1969-70 totalled £228,000.

The shares added a further 3p yesterday to 105p and are now nearly double their issue price of 57 1/2p. The board is to pay a final dividend of 20 pence making 30 pence against the prospectus forecast of 23 pence. A one-for-one scrip issue is also planned.

British Benzol is 51 per cent owned by Bank Bridge Securities.

Rises all round for AVP

AVP Industries is raising its dividend total to 13 pence, against 11.7 pence, with a final payment of 8 pence.

Pre-tax profits for the year ended March increased 40 per cent to a record £1.7 million. After a lower tax charge attributable profit is up 19 per cent at £1.3 million.

The higher earnings are largely a result of the manufacturing division which increased profit from £494,000 to around £771,000, thanks to excellent

business by the domestic furniture subsidiary. Capacity of this section is to be doubled this year with a new factory in Sunderland.

The service and distribution division, which includes the hotels and watch and clock subsidiaries, increased profits from £227,000 to £271,000 but in the property and investment side profits fell from £780,000 to £568,000.

Mr Harold Poster, chairman, said last night that the group's new 550-bedroom hotel in central London will be completed by March 1973 at the latest.

Leisure group tops forecast

Greenfield Millets, the leisure wear company which came to the market last October, is to top its prospectus forecast by two points and pay a 10 per cent interim dividend.

Pre-tax profits for the six months ended April total £71,000. This compares with £53,000 for the eight months ended June, 1970.

Mr Richard Greenfield, chairman, says that these results do not include the group's peak trading period and profits for the full year will "comfortably exceed" those of last year.

Growth in Six—ICI

ICI—Britain's massive chemicals group—says it has had a faster-growing market in Europe than in the UK since 1960, but it warns: unless Britain joins the Common Market it will not be able to compete on an equal footing with its rivals.

This is the way the group explains its commitment to joining the Six in this month's 29 per cent a year.

edition of the ICI magazine. "At the moment, ICI has a large share of the slower-growing British market for chemicals and a very small share of the faster-growing Continental market. Entry into Europe will help to correct the balance."

The article says ICI's direct exports to the Common Market have been rising at the rate of 29 per cent a year.

The list of applications will be opened and closed on Thursday, the 15th July, 1971.

6 PER CENT. TREASURY STOCK, 1975

ISSUE OF £500,000,000 AT £98.50 PER CENT.

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION

Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August.

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Treasury Securities Act 1964. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in it and for quotation for the Stock.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Stock.

The principal of interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on the 1st February, 1975.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1906. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August; the first payment will be made on the 1st February, 1972, at the rate of 6 per cent on £100 of the Stock. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum.

Stock of this issue and the interest payable thereon will be exempt from all United Kingdom taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown that the Stock is the beneficial ownership of persons who are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, persons who are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if they are regarded as not ordinarily resident for the purposes of United Kingdom income tax.

Applications for exemption from United Kingdom income tax should be made in such form as may be required by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

These exemptions will not entitle a person to claim repayment of tax deducted from interest unless the claim to such repayment is made within the time limit provided for such claims under the law; under the provisions of the Taxes Management Act 1970, Section 11, no such claim will be allowed if it is made within six years from the date on which the interest is payable. In addition, these exemptions will not apply to which the interest is payable, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

Moreover, the allowance of the exemptions is subject to the provisions of any law, present or future, of the United Kingdom directed to preventing avoidance of taxation by persons domiciled, resident, or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, or by persons who, under any such provision, it falls to be treated for the purposes of the law as income of any person resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Applications, which must be accompanied by payment in full for the amount applied for, should be made to the Bank of England, 2 Bank Buildings, London, EC2R 8EU; or to any of the branches of the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, or to Messrs. Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any Stock Exchange office in the City of London.

A commission of 5 pence per £100 of the Stock will be paid to bankers or stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications made by them.

Prospectuses and application forms may be obtained at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 2 Bank Buildings, London, EC2R 8EU; or at any of the branches of the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, or from Messrs. Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any Stock Exchange office in the City of London.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.

15th July, 1971.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

The list of applications will be opened at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th July, 1971, and will be closed on the same day.

6 PER CENT. TREASURY STOCK, 1975

ISSUE OF £500,000,000 AT £98.50 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

I/we request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated the 9th July, 1971, (a) £..... of the Stock, and (b) the sum of £..... of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

(c) I/we declare that the applicant(s) is/are not resident outside the territories (d) and that the security is not being acquired by the applicant(s) or the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

SIGNATURE..... BLOCK LETTERS

Date.....1971.

Name in full..... (State title whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address.....

(a) Applications must be for £100 of the Stock or a multiple thereof, and should be lodged at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 2 Bank Buildings, London, EC2R 8EU; or at any of the branches of the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, or from Messrs. Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any Stock Exchange office in the City of London.

(b) A separate cheque must accompany each application. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Treasury Stock".

(c) If this declaration cannot be made it should be deleted and reference should be made to an Authorised Depositary or, in the Irish Republic, an Approved Agent, through whom localities should be effected. Authorised depositaries are listed in the Bank of England's Notice No. 1 and include banks, stockbrokers and others approved by the Bank of England.

(d) Scheduled Territories presently comprise the British Commonwealth (except Canada and Rhodesia), the Irish Republic, British Trust Territories, British Protectorates and Protected States, Iceland, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, South Africa and South West Africa, Western Samoa, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

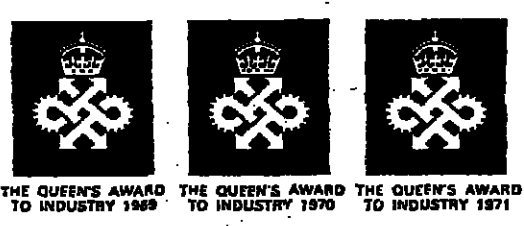
MILES REDFERN LIMITED

and its Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 10% less tax on the Ordinary Shares of the Company for its year ending 31st December, 1971. The dividend will be paid on the 18th August to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 2nd August.

Statement for the six months ended 26th June, 1971

	6 months to 26.6.71	6 months to 31.12.70	6 months to 30.6.70
Turnover	4,067,310	3,843,137	3,610,942
Profit before Taxation	225,062	100,844	71,062
Taxation	83,272	37,835	26,960
Profit after Tax	141,790	63,009	44,102
Less Minority Interest to Subsidiaries	3,510	3,376	4,458
Profit attributable to Miles Redfern Shareholders	138,280	59,633	39,644
Amount absorbed by Interim Dividend (Gross) (10%)	57,329	51,597	28,665
Note: Profits net before tax	U.K. £202,462		
	Australia £22,600		
			£225,062



PICKERING

A Year of Significant Achievement

Annual General Meeting will be held on 5th August, 1971. The following are the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1971, as presented to the shareholders by the Chairman, Mr. Edgar Pickering, with salient figures from the Accounts:

It has been a year in which we have experienced some disappointments, but it has been one of solid technical development and commercial achievement which has been of significant value in the future.

With pleasure I received notification that the Company, for the third time, has been awarded the honour of the "Queen's Award to Industry."

Considering the increased costs of basic materials, labour, higher interest rates and the loss of productivity resulting from the re-arrangement of certain contracts mentioned in my interim report, I feel that the year has been successful.

New lines of machinery have been introduced including the Crawford Yarn Patterning and Tuffing Machines for manufacture of multi-colour carpet in any design; a designed tufting machine known as the "Maxituff" and the Locstitch machine for manufacture of pile fabrics. These new machines are protected by Patent rights and will make a significant contribution to profits in the future.

During the year, we acquired Stalwart Dyeing Co. Limited, which has already made substantial contribution to our profits, while production space at McKee & Sons (England) Limited, our subsidiary in Belfast, has been doubled. Since 31st March, we have formed an American company—Edgar Pickering, Inc., and purchased premises in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in order to sell and manufacture our new lines of machinery in the U.S.A.

In the medium and long term, our recent developments will become increasingly important and the Group has an exceptional opportunity for growth. I look forward to a future confident of success.

	1971	1970
Turnover	£2,753,494	£2,329,578
Trading profit	567,804*	518,358
Corporation Tax	223,231	283,000
Total dividend (less amount waived)	151,679	78,381

*before charging an exceptional loss of £27,725

EDGAR PICKERING (BLACKBURN) LIMITED

Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn, Lancashire

Manufacturers of Tufting Machinery and Finishing Equipment for the Carpet Industry

The pound

	Closing	Previous
New York	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4
London	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4
Frankfurt	120.00-120.10	120.00-120.10
Paris	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Geneva	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Basle	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Brussels	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Amsterdam	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Stockholm	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Copenhagen	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Helsinki	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Oslo	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Stockholm	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Copenhagen	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Helsinki	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4
Oslo	18 1/2-18 3/4	18 1/2-18 3/4

Bank of England official limit on US dollar sales £2.50 billion daily (increased 2 1/2 p. per cent)

FORWARD RATES

New York 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 premium

CSR attacks Britain on EEC sugar deal

The annual report of the Australian sugar group, Colonial Sugar Refining, says it is "distressing" that Great Britain did not appear to have pressed Australia's case on sugar exports in negotiations to join the European Economic Community.

If Britain joined the EEC, "it has a moral commitment to protect the International Sugar Agreement," CSR says. "This is a matter of the highest importance."

The company says its sugar mills in Australia and Fiji produced 917,000 tons of raw sugar in the 1970 season. This is 128,000 tons up on the previous year, and only 20,000 tons below the record 1968 crop.

MARKET REPORT

Seven week high for index

Buyers were out in force at the start of a new Stock Exchange account yesterday and it was the leading shares which attracted most of the attention as the Institute of Directors pointed to the "big names" as being the chief beneficiaries from Britain's entry into the EEC.

Gains among these issues carried the Financial Times' index up 8.2 to 384.4 at the close, its biggest one-day rise since May 10, and the best level for seven weeks. It was virtually all one-way traffic around the other industrial sections, with stores strong on renewed hopes for some early moves towards reflation.

Meanwhile, gilt-edged securities were enjoying a further heavy demand—particularly in the pre-lunch period—still on yield considerations following the terms of the Government's two new "tax" issues. Gains were widespread and ranged to 1 point.

Industrial leaders climbed by anything up to 9p on further recognition of their Common Market potential. ICI were that amount higher at 295.5. Engineering were in demand, encouraged by the Institute of Directors' demand for a Government review of investment incentives. BSA rose 11p to 55p on the partial bid (not more than 60 per cent) from Vision Enterprises.

Building issues shrugged aside the less hopeful "little neddly" report on housing starts to finish with a preponderance of gains, while hopes for an early Government move to stimulate the economy prompted a number of sharp gains among stores. GUS "A" for example, rose 17p to 77p.

In a firm brewery section, Truman bounded another 30p to 380p on hopes for a revised offer from Grand Metropolitan following news of the boardroom split over the merits of the Watney Mann and Grand Met offers.

Banks were neglected, but insurance generally made headway on a small demand. With the Cape closed, Kaffirs were content to hold quietly firm.

The number of bargains marked totalled 12,061 compared with 11,217 on Friday and 11,702 last Monday.

Company news in brief

Stanley Weston Group has changed its name to Weston Pharmaceuticals. The group has acquired a subsidiary of London Merchant Bank.

Interim results
Anglo-American Securities: 4p (23). Increase to reduce disparity between interim and final.

Robert R. Stocks (Manchester): Nil (10 p). Pre-tax profit £65,507 (£74,822), tax £27,400 (£36,500).

Miles Redfern: 10p (5). Net profit £141,790 (£141,102) after tax of £53,272 (£52,990).

Final results
Invergordon Distillers (Holdings): a subsidiary of London Merchant Bank. Nil (tax) Nil (same). Net profit £202,066 (£201,032); tax Nil (same).

Bids and deals
Northern Securities Trust has arranged for borrowing of \$1,200,000 for five years at interest rate of 10 per cent over the six-month Euro-dollar rate of prime London bank.

Thomas Tilling's extended offer for Pilkington's Tiles accepted in respect of 98.64 p of ordinary shares.

Barrow Bepburn and Gale's offer for Lancashire Tanneries accepted in respect of 97.75 p of both the A and B ordinary shares, and all the preference shares.

Department of Trade and Industry does not intend to refer proposed association between Gallaher and Lines Brothers to the Monopolies Commission.

Settle Speakman's board to advise stockholders to reject the offer by Eastern and General Holdings.

Points from reports
Hart Builders (Edinburgh): Chairman says that subject to circumstances out of control of board profit for current year should be no less than for last year.

Bromsgrove Casting and Machine: Chairman confident group will be able to compete, and subject only to usual reservations of the unknown, will continue to make progress.

Leopold Joseph Holdings: Chairman, Sir Hugh Weeks, says: "The current year has started well and in spite of the uncertainties of the present economic climate, we feel confident of our ability to justify the increased capital in satisfactory further increases in profits."

Sutcliffe Speakman: Chairman says there are signs of revival in building industry but it will take time to percolate through. Given reasonable world trading conditions, and fewer labour disruptions, company should continue to improve profits.

Cook and Watts: Chairman said trading conditions during first five months of 1971 were better than during same period of 1970 and, in spite of a bad June, half-year results should show improvement on first half of 1970. Provided there are no unforeseen setbacks, he hopes to achieve break-even or a modest profit by year end.

Sir Lindsay Parkinson: Chairman, Mr A. Parkinson, says group currently has work-in-hand worth £70 millions, against £50 millions last year.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 23
Settlement: August 3

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Accum. Ind. 22.50	Accum. Ind. 22.50
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CORPS & BOARDS

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DOMINION & CANADIAN

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AMERICAN & CANADIAN

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BANKS & HP

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BREWERIES

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BUILDING & PAINTS

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CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

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CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

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TEXTILES

MI	189	Moore St	220
Phm	17	Moore Bros	220
...	...	John Myers	221
...	...	New Day	222
...	...	Green	226
...	...	Flora Day	126
...	...	St Peter	126
...	...	Queen St	121
...	...	Samuel B	122
...	...	Chasena	17
...	...	S & U St	221
...	...	U Day	122
...	...	Wings Nap	67
...	...	Wiworth	70

TEXTILES

...	12	Jute Kn	461
...
...	...	T. Marsh	121
...	...	Mid Mda	121
...

Heath tells the world of his vision for Europe

By HELLA PICK

"The Common Market negotiations have been a success story for Britain," Mr Heath would also like to turn it into a success story in Parliament. Answering a barrage of questions at what was billed as a "world press conference" at Lancaster House, London, a confident Prime Minister permitted himself some wishful thinking.

When it came to voting he hoped that the Leader of the Opposition would help him to produce a record parliamentary majority. In 1967, when the Labour Government had asked for parliamentary approval to apply for EEC membership, Mr Heath had called a three-line whip in support.

It enabled Mr Wilson to boast that he had obtained the largest majority ever given in the Commons. Mr Heath would like to be in a similar position on October 28.

But Mr Heath will be content with less. For he is sure there will be a favourable vote. Though the Commons is saddened by Labour opposition all it really wants is for Britain to ratify the Treaty of Rome by due constitutional process.

And Mr Heath is certain also that British public opinion will swing round. He sees no need to be concerned about the increases in food prices, and argued that these will be so small as not to justify claims for higher wages.

When he was asked by a reporter from the "Oxford Mail" to get down to brass tacks and say in "four, five or six-letter words" why housewives should not be worried by the prospect of higher prices, the Prime Minister said that the housewives should think instead of their children, and the opportunities that they might find within an enlarged community.

He was back to "visions of a world in which the barriers are knocked down" and "the good life there could be."

Time had come

But British Prime Ministers frequently give press conferences when they are abroad, and Mr Heath clearly felt the time had come to give the press in Britain a break. After all, American Presidents have long used the press conference to considerable personal advantage. General de Gaulle also made a major production of his grandiose encounters with the fourth estate, the President Pompidou is no mean exponent of the art.

So yesterday 200 journalists from many parts of the world gathered together in communion with the Prime Minister in the ornate music room at Lancaster House.

Curtains tightly drawn to hold out the breeze, and natural light, the haze of the television lamps adding to the lustre of the chandeliers, Prime Minister

Wilson ally on line of attack

By IAN AITKEN

Labour's drive to transform the argument over the Common Market into a debate on the failures of the Tory Government on economic policy was backed last night by Mr James Callaghan, the only potential anti-Market rival to Mr Wilson as leader of the Labour Party.

Mr Callaghan tacitly signalled his withdrawal from any contest for the leadership of the Market by publicly backing Mr Wilson's television attack last week on the record of the Conservative Party on economic affairs, and by accepting that this was the overriding issue rather than the conflict over membership of the EEC.

As chairman of the party's home policy subcommittee, he declared last night: "The Government's record is one of failure after failure. All of these failures they shrug off, asking people to look at the Common Market instead of at the results of their own disastrous economic policies."

The subcommittee voted to prepare for a major debate at Labour's annual conference in October on the economic failures of the Government, inviting its research officer, Mr Terry Pitt, to prepare a detailed document for the conference on economic strategy, industrial growth, and unemployment.

Mr Callaghan appears now to have abandoned any immediate attempt to present himself as an alternative leader of the Labour Party, accepting that Mr Wilson has shifted sufficiently far towards an anti-Market position to invalidate his own claims to represent majority opinion in the party.

Deputy post

The only alternative course open to him is to stand for the deputy leadership of the party against Mr Roy Jenkins, who has declared himself almost irreversibly to be prepared to vote with the Conservatives in favour of British entry into the EEC.

Attitudes of the party's leaders to the EEC issue are not likely to stop Labour's special conference on the subject next weekend from being more than usually contentious. Delegates have been advised to turn it into a "farce."

A private conference at a London hotel, financed by the Labour Committee for Europe, was invited on Saturday to raise the maximum possible number of points of order and speeches, with the object of demonstrating that the conference was the wrong way to debate the question of entry into Europe.

The LCE meeting at the Ambassador Hotel was attended by more than 80 delegates, including 17 MPs, and was addressed by a succession of speakers on themes related to entry into Europe.

But the most surprising speech came from Mr Norman Har, professional public relations man, who said the week-end conference was likely to be faced with an anti-market motion from Mr Jac Jones, which had already been cleared in advance with the conference chairman, anti-Marketeer Mr Ian Mikardo. Mr Har advised the meeting that pro-Market delegates should be ready with counter-resolutions, amendments to the substantive motion, and points of order.

He expressed the hope that most of Saturday morning at the conference would be devoted to points of order, and he added that the pro-Marketisers should seek to make the conference look like a farce. There is understood to have been some dissent at this, and at least one Labour MP inquired whether such tactics were really a good idea. But Mr Har is reported to have said that the object of the exercise was to win the argument.

STOP PRESS

There is no truth whatever in this, Mr Heath said.

The Prime Minister was at his weakest when discussing sovereignty and the political construction of Europe. He wanted people to stop thinking in terms of confederation or federation.

He was concerned to see new institutions develop to help cooperation in the political and defence, as well as economic, fields. But he avoided all attempts to pin him down and say what this meant.

He refused to discuss the implications of supporting the EEC's economic and monetary union project.



Women and children screaming abuse at soldiers in the Bogside area of Londonderry yesterday during protest against the shooting of two men by soldiers

Seven years on and not a riot in sight

From Simon Hoggart in Londonderry

AN Orange parade had not been held in the Catholic border town of Strabane for seven years and there was a little confusion about the route. The police thought it went up a back street near the border, and the Catholics in the town thought it went up past the main square.

In the end it moved round the back of the town, snaking through the side streets, and the traffic could not get through. So there was a long queue at the border, and signs had to be put up directing all the traffic north to Londonderry.

A part from this small confusion, it was a splendid occasion, a fossilised reminder of what Orange parades were before the troubles began. Tyrone Orange lodge had a banner with King Billy on one side, and a picture of Queen Victoria on the other. Labelled in letters that were used to advertise Zambuk and Horniman's tea: "The throne is established by righteousness." Cloughin had a bird like a muscular albino staring fixedly up at a

cloud-swathed cross, declaiming: "My faith looks up to thee."

The march was supposed to begin at 1 p.m. from the river which marks the border. It moved off at 1.45 p.m., but by then many of the loyal members of the order had taken the chance to call in at one of the dozens of small bars which dot the route. Pipers in tartan uniforms and farmers with plump red faces stared moodily at the notices advertising raffles on behalf of the local Catholic school as they sipped their stout. When they rejoined the parade they had some trouble keeping in step and had to keep doing little skips to bring themselves in line with their more judiciously sober colleagues.

In the afternoon the Free Presbyterian Church (Moderator, the Rev. Ian Paisley) set up a stall in the main square and called upon its members to testify to the word of the Lord. The people came forward to reveal the mighty wonder which had been wrought for them. "I thank the Lord that I found the Free Presbyterian Church," said a housewife

who had given up smoking for the Lord. A spotty young man in a sports jacket told us that he might be a Loyalist but that it did not mean that he would avoid the fires of hell, which were even now waiting banked and ready.

By the time half the parade had passed the gaps between the different lodges were getting longer, and the pipe bands, dressed swelteringly in full Scottish regalia with kilts and sporrans, were becoming steadily more out of tune. One man in an Orange collar sat in a pub singing "The Sash My Father Wore" under his breath and grimed amiably at the Catholic barman.

A few marchers filtered off to buy ice-cream and fried fish from a van marked "The Hippy Chippy." One hippy Orangeman had long hair falling over the back of his collar. "Great man, great," he said as the parade passed. A Republican bus driver, who had brought the County Donegal Orangemen from over the border, snoozed in the sunshine. It was nice and quiet—15 miles and 15 years away from the viciousness of Londonderry.

Leaks: 2 help police

By our own Reporter

Scotland Yard detected information from confidential Government files were (t)ioning two people last night. The detectives yesterday visited offices and addresses in London and the Home Counties, and interviewed a large number of people. Raids will continue this night and at least two people expected to be charged.

The detectives last night arrested a man and a woman and charged them with conspiracy with others to a confidential Government. The Scotland Yard squad set up on the orders of Prime Minister on May 11 the Guardian's allegations of the leaking of secret Government information. The Guardian said this information was obtained by private firms, commercial interests, foreign embassies.

Square rigged

The square-rigged ship, *Royalist*, which cost about £120,000, was launched at Cowes yesterday.

Oxfam cash crisis over refugees

By MARTIN ADENEY

Oxfam will have to cut its assistance to East Pakistani refugees in India drastically unless it can raise funds. The work is already costing only slightly less each month than its projects throughout the rest of the world.

Mr Leslie Kirkley, the charity's director, said last night that it had just received from its field director in Calcutta a request for \$500,000 to finance the next two months' work. "It looks as if we would have available to meet this demand something in the region of £180,000," he said. "We would certainly raise some money in the next few weeks, which would bring us up to £200,000. We could go all out now to raise another £100,000."

But one of the things at the back of my mind is that we cannot envisage ceasing our work in two months. Are we to cut back from 500,000 people we are helping or spend the

money over a longer period? From reports I have received I don't feel justified in cutting back."

His inclination, he said, was to guarantee the money and review the position for the following two months in a month's time. They would have to seek money from all available sources, including the United Nations and governments such as Britain and Canada.

He expected to launch a special appeal after a meeting of Oxfam in Oxford tomorrow night.

At present Oxfam is aiding 500,000 refugees in five areas of India—Agartala, Barasat, Ballurghat, Bongaon, and Jalpaiguri. It is using largely volunteer local personnel to do basic medical work, assist sanitation, and provide clothing and subsidiary food such as milk powder and baby food. It is

expecting to spend two rupees (about 10p) a head on sanitation, five rupees on clothing, and three rupees for food over the next two months.

The Disasters Emergency Committee special appeal for India-Pakistan relief closed on Friday with a total of more than £12 million subscribed. A spokesman for the committee said yesterday that only "a few driblets and drabs" were now coming in. Out of this money Oxfam received one-fifth—rather more than £250,000, all of which has now been spent or included in the money in hand to meet the latest demands.

Last year Oxfam spent roughly £2.4 million outside Britain—about £200,000 a month. Now it is being asked to find almost as much again—£150,000 a month to help a desperate situation which appears to have no time limit.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent adds: The British Government is to give another £1 m for the relief and repatriation of the people of Pakistan, it was announced last night.

Officials at the Foreign Commonwealth Office said the additional donation, from previous sums amounting to £10 m, will be earmarked for use within East Pakistan rather than being channelled to the 6.5 million refugees who have left the country and are now dispersed in camps in India and the frontiers.

Murder charge

Charles Roy Bruden, a motor dealer of Chis Road, Bromley, was remanded in custody at Bromley yesterday accused of trying to murder his neighbour, Anthony Amato, aged 31, a racing

Welsh aerial demo goes to earth

By our Correspondent

Several members of the Welsh Language Society, who early yesterday morning climbed and strapped themselves to television masts in five Welsh counties, had all come down by last night. Plans by 30 other members to occupy the transmitting station at Nebo, Caernarfonshire, were foiled when a watchman called the police.

The demonstrators climbed yesterday from 60 to 100 feet up on TV masts at Moel y Parc, Flintshire, St Hilary, Glamorgan, Prescelly, Penarth, and the BBC masts at Llandudno, Anglesey, and Blaenplwyf, near Aberystwyth. They were hoping to disrupt television programmes in support of their demand for separate radio and television channels for Wales, and any attempt to interfere with them would have been fatal.

Mr Dafydd Iwan, chairman of the Welsh Language Society, said at a press conference in Cardiff later that his members had been instructed not to damage the masts. They had climbed them at 3 a.m. yesterday.

He said the society had taken the action because constitutional means of trying to increase the number of Welsh language programmes had failed. "This is the start of a renewed period of activity in this campaign," he said.

A BBC spokesman said programmes had not been affected, but Mr Lyn Evans, ITA officer for Wales, said the climbers were open to danger. "The feeders and lines on the masts carry very heavy charges of electricity, and any attempt to interfere with them would have been fatal."

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD				AROUND BRITAIN			
Lancaster reports				Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:			
Locality	C	F	W	Locality	C	F	W
Algeria	25	77	Sunny	Birmingham	15.9	61	Sunny
Amsterdam	18	64	Sunny	Newcastle	13.4	56	Sunny
Athens	25	77	Sunny	Sheff. & S. Yorks	12.4	54	Sunny
Bari	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	4.6	40	Sunny
Bombay	31	88	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Buenos Aires	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Calcutta	31	88	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Cairo	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Cardiff	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Chennai	31	88	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Copenhagen	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Dublin	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Edinburgh	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Geneva	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Hamburg	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Heidelberg	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
London	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Lyon	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Madrid	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Moscow	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Munich	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Nairobi	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Paris	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Rangoon	31	88	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Rome	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Sao Paulo	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Seoul	18	64	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Shanghai	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Singapore	31	88	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Sydney	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Taipei	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Tokyo	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny
Yokohama	25	77	Sunny	W. Wales	13.3	56	Sunny

THE WEATHER

Most places will be dry and sunny, although a few showers are possible in the north. The weather will be rather variable with occasional rain or showers. Temperatures will be in the 50s and 60s.

London area: Partly cloudy with occasional rain or showers. Max. 55° (13°).

W. Wales: Partly cloudy with occasional rain or showers. Max. 55° (13°).

E. Wales: Partly cloudy with occasional rain or showers. Max. 55° (13°).

SE England: Partly cloudy with occasional rain or showers. Max. 55° (13°).

Cheshire: Partly cloudy with occasional rain or showers. Max. 55° (13°).

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